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BRITISH, NOT AMERICANS, HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR SAMOAN ROW

Germans Disposed To Lay All the Blame on the English Who Are on the Islands.

KAUTZ IS WARMLY CENSURED

American Is Said Not To Have Given Notice of Bombardment.

MATAAFAS ARE SO FAR UNHURT

Natives of the Islands Have No Respect for Fighting Abilities of United States or English Marines and Are Anxious for Battle.

San Francisco, April 10.—The German Democrat, published in this city, has received a letter from one of the chief German officials at Samoa, which is interesting as giving the German views of the complications at Apia.

The correspondent writes that with all the shooting that has been done not a single Mataafan had been killed or wounded and that the Mataafans and Germans have apparently no respect for the fighting ability of the American and British sailors.

The Mataafans are anxious for the allied forces to come out and fight in the open, where they, with their native implements of war, will have a chance against the modern weapons used by the Americans.

The writer says that Admiral Kautz gave no warning of the bombardment, and that when it commenced he thought a salute had been fired.

According to the correspondent, British Consul Maxse is greatly blamed for the trouble and there seems to be an inclination among the Germans to hold the British responsible for the war instead of the Americans.

The German commander of the Falke, in addition to receiving on board the women and children of his own nationality, extended to American and English women and children the hospitality of his ship, which was greatly crowded. The German correspondent says that Admiral Kautz thanked the Germans for their courtesy by shelling the German consulate. The admiral later attributed the firing on the consulate to poor ammunition.

The inmates of the French mission were greatly alarmed at the firing and one girl was slightly wounded. Admiral Kautz was requested to take her on board the Philadelphia but he declined, saying the ship was no institute for girls. The German writer adds.

"What a pity that Lieutenant Hobson was not on board the Philadelphia!"

The Tanu men are badly scared, and have to be guarded by the English to prevent their joining Mataafa.

The writer says that stores are being openly plundered by the Mataafans and the English cannot stop it. They are afraid to go out on the main streets when the Mataafans are abroad.

On March 24th Mataafa sent word to Admiral Kautz that he would stop fighting if the whites would let him alone. The admiral replied that he would capture Mataafa and hang him.

The English are very much incensed against German Consul Rose, and Captain Sturdee wants to proceed against him as a spy. According to the German writer the only cure for the trouble will be the sending of new consuls and new commanders, who will act in harmony.

TRIPP ON SAMOAN COMMISSION.

Germany Does Not Repudiate Actions of Herr Rose.

Washinging, April 10.—The president has selected Bartlett Tripp, of South Dakota, formerly minister to Austria, as the United States representative on the Samoan joint commission. Mr. Tripp is at present in Yankston, S. D. The officials of the state department say that he is as well fitted for the mission as any person who could have been named outside the state department proper. Mr. Tripp will be called to Washington immediately to receive his instructions, for our government is disposed to assent to the desire of the German government that the commission shall proceed to the scene of activity at the earliest possible moment.

The commissioners will not go to Samoa equipped with identical instructions. This is a matter of regret here, but it is felt to be inevitable, if the parties to the pending negotiations persist in the present attitude. In such case the proceedings of the commission will be all ad referendum, the body having little power itself, but all of its acts being subject to the approval of the principals. The German proposition is to authorize the commissioners to deal with the situation as they find it, but under the limitation that they must be unanimous in ordering action. But it is apprehended that, arriving at Apia, the commissioners will instantly take positions in support of their respective consuls and thus lead to a deadlock.

The state department has been notified that the German government raises the question of legality of all that has been done at Apia since the middle of March. This is an intimation that it wishes to restore the status at that date, when, according to the state department reports, the provisional government erected through the efforts of the German officials, Rose and Raffel, controlled everything.

This state of affairs Admiral Kautz considered to be in absolute violation of the Berlin treaty. If there is any attempt to revert to the receding conditions, the United States government will insist that it be to a period anterior to this date, and that the only status to be recognized be that existing at the beginning of February, at the moment when Chief Justice Chambers, in the exercise, it is asserted, of his function under the treaty of passing upon all questions as to the succession to the throne of Samoa, declared Mataafa ineligible and Malietoa Tanus to be king.

The German ambassador, Dr. Von Holleben, called on Secretary Hay today and went over the Samoan question quite fully.

The ambassador expressed the wishes of the German government to have the commission begin its work at the earliest possible moment, in order that the pending difficulties may be overcome. The German position, as made known by the ambassador, while not a protest, at the same time questions the course of Admiral Kautz.

There is no disposition on the part of the German authorities to repudiate Herr Rose's course. The Kautz-Rose incident, it is said, in the highest quarters, official and diplomatic, will be quite immaterial in affecting the settlement under the high commission.

The British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, also conferred with Secretary Hay on Samoan affairs.

VON BUELOW BLAMES KAUTZ.

German Minister of Foreign Affairs Sustains Herr Rose.

Berlin, April 10.—Since his interview with Emperor William, United States Ambassador White has met the German minister of foreign affairs, Von Buelow, and the British ambassador here, Sir Frank Lascelles, and has cabled the result at considerable length in cipher to Washington.

It is understood on good authority that there is nothing indicative of belligerence in the dispatch, but that it relates to the desire of the German government to stand by the Berlin treaty and return to the provisional arrangement made by the three consuls and hastening the appointment and work of the commission as much as possible.

A high foreign office official, speaking for Baron Von Buelow, said to the correspondent here of the Associated Press today:

"We have not received a dispatch from the commander of the Falke and do not believe the story about the strained relations between the commander of the German warship and Admiral Kautz. We would have heard of it officially if it had been true.

"We have not received any advices confirming the proclamation of General Rose. At any rate, the argument of the American press that Herr Rose is responsible for the new trouble is wrong, as such a proclamation, if issued, came after Admiral Kautz's action, which is here considered to be a violation of the Samoa act. Admiral Kautz stated in his proclamation that all the three consuls had expressed willingness to annul the provisional government. He stated an untruth and Herr Rose could not be blamed for issuing a counter proclamation.

"However, the German government is thus far insufficiently informed as to all Herr Rose's doings, and therefore will not assume at the outset that Herr Rose is right throughout. In any case, we must wait further news. The German commissioner will be appointed within a day or two. He will be thoroughly unbiased."

The appointment of C. N. Elliott, of the British embassy at Washington, as the British member of Samoa commission, is deemed satisfactory here. The National Zeitung, reiterating the alleged illegality of the action of Admiral Kautz in Samoa, says:

"Germany will have to strive by every diplomatic means to secure satisfaction for this behavior of Admiral Kautz in contravention of the treaty."

Referring to the statement that the department at Washington regards the enthronement of Tanus as fully in accordance with the treaty, which provides that the decision of the chief justice shall be final, The National Zeitung says:

"This view is altogether opposed to the provisions of the treaty, according to which the unanimity of the representatives of the powers is essential."

FOUND DYING BESIDE RAILROAD.

Young Richmond Physician's Death Surrounded by Mystery.

Richmond, Va., April 10.—Dr. Walter B. Lafferty, third child of Rev. J. J. Lafferty, editor of The Christian Advocate, was found about 6 o'clock yesterday morning lying unconscious by the track of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, near Meechums river, with one of his legs crushed and suffering from other severe injuries.

There were evidences that the young physician had endeavored to stop the flow of blood from his wound by using his handkerchief, but his injuries were too serious and when found he was very near his end. He was taken to Crozet, where he died at 1:30 o'clock yesterday.

It is not known how the accident happened. It is supposed, however, he was returning from walking from Meechums river when he was struck by a passenger train. He could give no account of it.

FUNERAL TO OCCUR THURSDAY.

Justice Field's Body Will Be Placed in a Vault Temporarily.

Washington, April 10.—The funeral of the late Justice Field will take place at the Epiphany church in this city at 10:30 Thursday morning.

The members of the supreme court will be honorary pallbearers. Bishop Satterlee, of the Washington diocese, with Dr. McKim, of Epiphany, will officiate.

The body will then be placed in a vault in Rock Creek cemetery here until the place of interment is settled upon.

The supreme court today adjourned out of respect to Justice Field's memory.

Montgomery's Primary.

Montgomery, Ala., April 10.—(Special.)—In the municipal primary here today E. B. Joseph was nominated for mayor over J. B. Clisby by 137 majority. The aldermen nominated are David Fleming, J. T. May and B. L. Holt, from the city at large; first ward, W. D. Wescott, Ed Hauser; second ward, W. H. Hudson, C. L. Ruth; third ward, S. Roman, Ray Rushton; fourth ward, L. D. Davis, John G. Finley; fifth ward, A. A. Wiley, J. H. Hartley; sixth ward, D. W. Ford, John Kohn.

Illinois Central's Earnings.

Chicago, April 10.—Illinois Central gross earnings for February, published today, were $2,152,380, a decrease as compared with last year of $31,018. March gross earnings were $2,371,425, an increase of $92,356. Since July 1, 1898, the increase in gross earnings is $322,166.

SANTA CRUZ NOW IN LAWTON'S CARE

American Troops Drive Filipinos from Their Stronghold.

BATTLE SHORT BUT DESPERATE

Six United States Soldiers Wounded but Not One Killed.

INSURGENT LOSS IS VERY HEAVY

Gunboats Take a Hand in the Engagement and Drive the Enemy from Their Trenches as the Americans Advance.

Manila, April 10.—After sharp, quick fighting, forming one of the most important battles of the war, General Lawton has captured Santa Cruz, the Filipino stronghold on Lake Laguna de Bay, and the rebels, who were commanded by a Chinaman named Pao Wah, were driven into the mountains.

The Americans had six men wounded, while the rebels lost sixty-eight killed and forty men wounded.

Lawton's expedition, consisting of 1,500 men, left San Pedro Macati, on the Pasig river, on Saturday night with the purpose of crossing Laguna de Bay and capturing the town of Santa Cruz, on the eastern shore of the lake.

The plans of the American commanders worked perfectly with the exception that the progress of the expedition was delayed by the difficult navigation of the Pasig river.

In navigating the shallow stream, perhaps through the cunning of native pilots, who were not anxious to see the Americans succeed, several boats grounded and it was nearly dawn when the troops reached the lake.

The expedition then steamed cautiously forward, the Napidau and the Oeste a mile ahead, the Laguna de Bay guarding the rear.

Rebel signal fires, however, were lighted on the mountain tops, giving alarm of the approach of the troops.

It was noon before the white church towers of the city appeared in the shadow of the great volcanic mountain on a marshy plain dotted with occasional palm groves.

Lawton's troops partly surrounded the city, while the gunboats Laguna de Bay, Napidau and Oeste, under the command of Captain Grant, of the Utah battery, shelled the city and outlying trenches.

General Lawton and his staff accompanied the troops, sometimes leading the charges in Indian fighting tactics, which eventually resulted in the complete rout of the rebels, with the smallest amount of damage to the city and lightest to the Americans.

A casco with a force of 200 picked sharpshooters under Major Weisenberger, mostly belonging to the First Washington regiment, was run into a shallow inlet about five miles south of the city. Then a few shells were sent toward the intrenchments of the rebels at the edge of the woods, sending the enemy scampering inland.

Americans Wade Ashore.

Then a number of Americans jumped into the water, and wading for about a hundred yards, crept forward and formed in line, covering the landing of the remainder, which finished about 5 o'clock.

The three troops of the Fourth cavalry, unmounted, were sent ashore on a dangerous marshy point directly south of the city, under fire from the enemy.

Meanwhile, in the town itself, there was utter silence and not a sign of life. General Lawton, desiring to make an inspection and to give the inhabitants an opportunity to surrender, went on board the Laguna de Bay, and accompanied by the Associated Press launch, steamed slowly to the dock, the whole fleet watching anxiously. When it was discovered by the glasses that the trenches and stone buildings were swarming with white-clad soldiers the two boats withdrew, receiving volleys from the trenches thrown up on the marshy plain north of the city.

The flotilla anchored in compact form then for the night, ready to resist any surprises from the rebel gunboats supposed to be in the lake. At sunrise today (Monday) the assault commenced. The American outlines south of the city stretched two miles inland, and with its left sweeping the shore, it moved north, while the Fourth cavalrymen on the point advanced toward the city, pouring volleys upon the trenches. Simultaneously the gunboats hovered along the shore, shelling the woods ahead of the troops and driving the Filipinos inland. The gatlings cleared several trenches.

The whole brigade was divided into squads of twelve and the fighting was carried on in the old-time frontier fashion, from behind trees, crawling through bushes or rushing across the open. The trenches that were not cleared by the gunboats gave considerable resistance when the line was nearing the city, and the Oeste bombarded for an hour in the hope of making them too warm for occupancy, but did not succeed in clearing them entirely.

General Lawton, with the Fourteenth infantry battalions, approached a narrow iron bridge across a creek on the south border of the town. Here a company of

Continued on Second Page.

TREMENDOUS REAL ESTATE SALES MADE HERE IN LAST FEW DAYS

Atlanta Is Experiencing a Lively Real Estate Market That Has Perhaps Never Been Equaled in This City.

BELL PROPERTY HAS BEEN SOLD

Walker Inman Said To Have Bought It for $35,000 Cash.

MR. INMAN BOUGHT OTHER PROPERTY

He Paid $50,000 Cash for Real Estate on Broad Street—Deal Is on Foot To Sell the Globe Clothing Company Property.

Nearly $250,000 worth of real estate has changed hands in Atlanta within the past week.

The total since the first of the year will reach over half a million. Atlanta real estate is looking up.

Some unusually large deals have been made in the last day or two. The Bell corner, at the corner of Marietta and Broad streets, has been sold for $35,000 cash. The purchaser is said to be Walter P. Inman. Mr. Inman, however, refuses to talk. The deal was made by E. P. Black, the well-known real estate agent..

Yesterday Mr. Inman purchased from J. W. Culpepper the property immediately in the rear of the Bell corner on Broad street, fronting ninety feet on Broad street, with a depth of thirty-five feet, for $50,000 cash. This deal was also manipulated by E. P. Black.

A piece of property in the rear of the Atlanta National bank, and also in the rear of the old station house, on Pryor street, was sold by J. W. Culpepper for $5,000 cash.

Last Tuesday the Simmons property at the corner of Broad and Walton streets, was sold to the Equitable Loan and Security Company for $28,200.

A deal is on foot for the sale of the Globe Shoe and Clothing Company property on Whitehall street, which will probably be consummated in the next day or two. The property is owned by J. M. High, and the price will be in the neighborhood of $50,000.

Following are some of the other recent transactions:

The Norcross building, for $120,000; site of the Wellhouse paper mills, for $18,000; Vale Royal Manufacturing Company sale of property on the Central railroad, $10,000; sale on Decatur street by G. W. Adair, $4,500; Alexander property, on Luckie and Peachtree streets, $41,000; sales by Northen & Dunson, of Anderson home on Peachtree, and other places, $30,000.

Significance of Inman Deal.

It is believed that the purchase of the Broad street property by Walker P. Inman is not without significance. It is rumored that a deal with T. J. Cooledge, owner of the Electric building on Marietta street, is on foot whereby a magnificent new office building will be erected on the corner of Marietta and Broad streets, facing Marietta street.

The Bell property, formerly owned by Mrs. Mary J. Bell, has a frontage of only eight feet on Marietta street, and a width of seventy feet. This makes the price of the recent sale nearly $4,400 a front foot, which is said to be the largest price ever paid for real estate in the history of this city.

The present shack, which is worthless in itself, that has been standing on this small bit of ground for so long, is one of the landmarks of Atlanta. It has been owned by the Bell family for a number of years, and up to the present time all efforts to purchase property from Mrs. Bell have failed. It will be remembered that when Mr. Cooledge planned to build the Electric building, he made an effort to secure the Bell corner, but failing, erected the large building that lacks only eight feet of touching Broad street, and beside which the Bell two-story, out-of-date frame structure looks decidedly unique.

There is no doubt that the property has been sold.

It is not known just what kind of a deal has been made. But it is known that the property will be greatly improved, and that it will not be many days before a new office building, consistent with the adjacent structure, will loom up on this property purchased by Mr. Inman.

Steady Growth of the City.

The real estate and building records since the first of this year have never been equaled in the history of Atlanta. Inspector Pittman's books show that the past month has broken all records in building circles. The real estate deals for the past two weeks have seldom been equaled in a similar period here.

While there is no real estate boom on in the city, there is a steady growth of material interests which is rushing the growth of the city forward with steady strides.

The record illustrates beyond question that the hard times have passed, and that investors are no longer afraid to turn their money loose.

The leading citizens all agree that there is no safer investment than Atlanta real estate, and from present indications the next few weeks will witness some equally as large deals as have been made since the first of the year.

HANGING TOO GOOD FOR THEM.

HEALTH INSPECTORS FIND HOTBEDS OF DISEASE.

Second-Hand Clothing Is Made Over and Sold Without Regard to the Past.

New York, April 10.—The board of health inspectors have found two second-hand clothing factories that they claim are hotbeds of disease. Sanitary Superintendent Roberts has issued orders to close up these places. They are at No. 61 Eldridge street and 109 Hester street.

At the tenement house in Eldridge street there was found in the apartments of Hatschold Katz large piles of cast-off clothing. Some of it was wet, and all was filthy and foul smelling.

"Many articles," says the report to the board of health, "presented the same appearance as clothing taken from dead persons at the morgue after they have been rescued from the river."

Conditions were found just as bad in David Cohen's place. His daughter said that the clothing was procured from peddlers at the second-hand clothing exchange in Elizabeth and Bayard streets. Her father made no inquiries as to whether the clothing he handled had been worn by persons suffering from contagious or infectious diseases.

She further stated that after her father had remade the clothing he disposed of it to merchants in the west and south, where it was sold in stores.

She stated that her father's profits were from $500 to $1,200 a year, and reckoning on 10 per cent, would make the total sales from $8,000 to $12,000 per year.

Miss Cohen admitted having had a severe attack of typhoid fever two years ago. She said Cohen had follwed the business for eighteen years.

At 109 Hester street, kept by Isaac Cohen, conditions similar were discovered. The large front room of the second floor, which is used every day of the week except Saturday as a shop, is occupied on Saturday and other Jewish holidays as a synagogue.

President Murphy directed the closing of the synagogue and also the disinfection of the clothing.

INFERNAL BOX TO ANDREWS.

Explosives Enough To Have Blown Up the House.

New York, April 10.—The Evening World states that five weeks ago Wallace Andrews, the president of the New York Steam Heating Company, who was burned to death in his Fifth avenue home with his family on Friday last, received through the mails an infernal machine, containing enough explosives to blow up the house and household.

The machine, according to The Evening World, came through the mail, and was an ordinary box about five inches long, containing an arrangement of powder, matches and sulphur.

GONE AFTER COLOMBIA AGAIN.

Italian Government Sends Its Squadron to Cartagena.

London, April 11.—The Italian government, according to a special dispatch from Rome, has declined to give Colombia any further time in which to pay the Cerruti claim under Mr. Cleveland's award, and has ordered the Atlantic squadron to proceed immediately to Cartagena to bring the Colombians to their senses.

HOBART SHOWS IMPROVEMENT.

Representative Baird's Condition Is Still Critical.

Washington, April 10.—Vice President Hobart continued to improve today and tonight his physician said that he is gaining in strength. He is still confined to his bed, and visitors are not allowed to see him.

The condition of Representative Baird, of Louisiana, is still critical, with a slight change for the better.

WRECKAGE IS CAST ASHORE.

Furious Gale Along the Eastern Coast of Nova Scotia.

Halifax, N. S., April 10.—An unknown wreck is reported late tonight to have occurred somewhere along the eastern coast of Nova Scotia.

A quantity of wreckage cast ashore near Whitehead this afternoon and evening indicated that the lost ship was probably a steamer. There is little doubt that the wreck happened in a furious gale which raged on the coast from early Saturday evening until Sunday morning.

The disabled steamer Kairos from New Orleans was reported a week ago less than 500 miles to the southeast of this port.

Cavalry Goes to Cuba.

Galveston, Tex., April 10.—Four troops of the Tenth United States cavalry at Fort Sam Houston and two troops at Fort Clark, together with the regimental band, have been ordered to Galveston for embarkation to Santiago de Cuba.

SPECIAL MEETING OF BOARD OF EDUCATION CALLED FOR TODAY

President Smith Names 5 O'Clock This Afternoon the Time for the Meeting He Was Requested To Call.

MAY DECIDE ON OPEN SESSION

Vice-President Douglas Has Been Urging Them.

STRONG LETTER FROM PATERSON, N. J.

Superintendent There States That It Is the Belief in His City That Taxpayers Should Know How Members Talk and Vote.

The board of education will meet this afternoon in special session.

The call was issued yesterday by President Smith, at the request of five members of the board for a meeting to "transact general business."

The time set is 5 o'clock and it is likely that only one member of the board will be absent—W. B. Miles, who has been out of the city for several days.

While, as The Constitution stated yesterday morning, in announcing that President Smith would call a special meeting, no reference is made to any specific business to be transacted, it now seems absolutely certain that a resolution calling for open meetings of the board, except in cases to be determined by the majority of the members, will be passed.

Vice President Douglas, who has urged constantly, aided by other members of the minority, that open sessions would be better for the members of the board and the public, will probably introduce a resolution to the effect mentioned.

The Constitution published yesterday morning extracts from a score of school superintendents who stated with no uncertain positiveness that the meetings of the school board in their respective cities were always open. In several instances no secret sessions were ever held, and in other cases secret sessions occurred once in three, five and twenty years. Open meetings seem to be the universal procedure, and it is likely that after today Atlanta will be no exception to the rule.

The members calling for a special meeting were Messrs. Hamilton Douglas, Oscar Pappenheimer, John S. Parks, J. G. Bloodworth and A. C. Turner.

An "Open Session" Letter.

The following letter, which speaks stoutly for itself, was received from Paterson, N. J., by Vice President Douglas in reply to one of the various letters he sent out requesting information as to the mode of holding board meetings:

Paterson, N. J., April 7, 1899.—Hamilton Douglas, Esq., Board of Education, Atlanta, Ga. Dear Sir: Replying to your esteemed favor of the 3d instant, I beg to state: All meetings of the board of education of this city and of all its committees are public.

Any citizen, newspaper reporter or other person, not a member of the board, is at liberty to be present without restriction, at any or all of our meetings.

We find the practice of open meetings a great advantage. Policies are necessarily discussed fully and dispassionately, inasmuch as all that is said is taken down by newspaper reporters, who are always present.

The public is enabled thereby to obtain a full and impartial statement of the motives actuating the board or any of its members.

It rarely ever happens that anything misleading gets into the public press.

I regard open meetings of the board and its committees as productive of the best educational results.

We have no by-law requiring meetings to be public, other than the regular meetings of the board, but, by resolution of the several committees, the practice of open meetings has been firmly established. Yours very truly,

A. B. POLAND,
Superintendent of Schools.

ELEVEN MEN PLACED ON TRIAL.

AILEGED LYNCHERS OF BAKER BEFORE A JURY.

Yesterday in Charleston Court Occupied in Reading Indictment and Getting Jury.

Charleston, S. C., April 10.—Eleven alleged Lake City lynchers were placed on trial in the United States circuit court here today. The case against J. P. Newham and Early P. Lee, the men who turned state's evidence, was dropped by the request of the district attorney, and this accounts for the fact that eleven instead of thirteen men are now on trial.

The hearing today occupied seven hours, much of which time was taken up with reading and re-reading the indictment and in arguing technical questions raised by the defense.

At the very outset St. Julian Jervey, of counsel for the prisoners, sought to enter a demurrer to the indictment. He claimed there was a multiplicity of crimes charged in the counts and that the circuit court had no jurisdiction under the statute. Assistant District Attorney Cochran and General Barber replied for the defense, and the court overruled the demurrer.

After a technical objection to the jury panel had been disposed of the following jurors were drawn and sworn:

M. B. Murphy, Union; W. A. Calhoun, Barnwell; S. T. Craig, Anderson; McLeod Hutson, Beaufort; S. H. Carlisle, Spartanburg; A. L. Kearne, Florence; S. A. Bowman, Bamberg; W. A. Hill, Newberry; W. A. Taten, Hampton; W. R. Price, Pickens; B. F. Davis, Marion, and J. W. McCullough, Greenville.

The defense exercised its right to challenge six times, four of the men excluded being negroes. The jury as it stands is composed of white men of means and standing in the several counties from which they come.

After a recess of an hour the entire afternoon session of the court was taken up with another reading of the indictment, together with a statement made by District Attorney Lathrop. He rehearsed at length the facts connected with the killing of Baker and outlined the manner in which he would seek to fix the crime upon the prisoners at the bar. The taking of testimony will begin tomorrow morning.

FAVORS RATIO OF 22 TO 1.

INDIAN CURRENCY INQUIRY PUBLISHES ITS REPORT.

Secretary of State Is Shown To Have Favored the Plan Suggested.

London, April 10.—A blue book giving the evidence obtained by the Indian currency inquiry committee was published today. It includes a letter from the United States secretary of state, Colonel John Hay, to Lord Aldenham, a director of the Bank of England, dated November 25th last, saying:

"The Washington cabinet does not consider it expedient for the United States to reopen the bimetallic question at present, in view of the character of the British ministry's reply to the bimetallic commission in 1897."

Colonel Hay added that the cabinet was open to consider the question of a ratio.

Lord Aldenham suggested before the committee that negotiations be entered into upon the part of Great Britain with the United States with the view to come to the arrangements of the opening of the Indian mints at a ratio of 22 to 1, because, he thought, there was a possibility in the future "of the American government taking the bit in its mouth and re-enacting the old ratio."

Lord Aldenham quoted Colonel Hay's letter in support of his view that the American government was disposed to adopt the ratio of 22 to 1. He added:

"I talked with Colonel Hay when he was here as ambassador, and he seemed favorably disposed to this ratio.

"I pointed out that he would have considerable influence when he got back to America and assumed the secretaryship of state, and I asked him to communicate with me. He waited for some time after he returned, I think intentionally, until after the congressional elections, and then wrote the letter."

HUNTINGTON BUYS MORE LAND.

Deed to Over One Thousand Acres Is Filed at Galveston.

Galveston, Tex., April 10.—A deed for 1,153 acres of land at Virginia Point, on the mainland, opposite Galveston from Franz Kohnfieldt, to H. F. Byrd, was filed for record today. The amount paid is $37,817.

This property is taken for C. P. Huntington and adjoins 2,500 acres which he bought several months ago. The land all fronts on the bay.

What Mr. Huntington intends to do with it is not known, as he but recently bought 230 acres on the island for wharf purposes. New York specials say it is for stockyard and packery purposes.

Must Discharge His Own Son.

Washington, April 10.—Upon recommendation of Assistant Secretary of Treasury Vanderlip, who has returned from New Orleans, Secretary Gage has directed that Milton W. Bell, son of the sub-treasurer, who recently was appointed chief clerk and cashier, be discharged and that H. M. Isaacson, who was removed by the assistant treasurer to make room for his son, be reinstated. The secretary holds that the action of Mr. Bell in appointing his son was contrary to the civil service laws, and that he had no authority to discharge Mr. Isaacson.

CLEM GOES TO PORTO RICO.

The Gallant Major's Orders Changed from Manila to Porto Rico.

Washington, April 10.—(Special.)—Major John L. Clem, of the quartermaster department of the army, has been ordered to Porto Rico, the order recently issued, by which he was commanded to proceed to Manila, having been countermanded. Major Clem is directed to proceed at once to Porto Rico, and an intimate friend of his is informed today by telegraph that he left Portland today for Baltimore, accompanied by Mrs. Clem and their son Jack.

Mrs. Clem will remain in Baltimore with relatives during the hot summer season, and Major Clem will proceed at once to Porto Rico, probably sailing from Savannah, in which event he will stop by Atlanta on his way south.

WHY THE CAPITOL IS SUCH AN ISSUE

The Plight of Mississippi with Regard to Its State House.

WORST OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Governor McLaurin's Veto of a Capitol Bill and Its Result.

SIX CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNORSHIP

How That Contest Is Figuring in the Race for the Senate—Progress of the Fight Now Being Waged in Mississippi.

By Jos: Ohl.

Jackson, Miss., April 10.—(Special.)—Ten minutes spent in the heart of this good city of Jackson is sufficient to furnish an explanation for the prominence of the new capitol question in the politics of Mississippi. The candidate for office—and it makes no difference what office—who does not declare himself unequivocally and unreservedly in favor of a new capitol, could not get enough votes to make up a corporal's guard; the man, candidate for office or private in ranks, who is not in favor of a new capitol for Mississippi deserves to be drummed beyond the borders as an enemy to the state.

This old capitol is the limit. I have seen public buildings that were bad; many inadequate to present needs of municipality or state; I have even seen and inspected and studied the union depot at Atlanta; but when I say that this latter much-discussed structure is a triumph of the builder's art, when compared with this capitol at Jackson, I am not exaggerating in the least. The only thing on the face of the earth that can be said to approach the Mississippi capitol door is the hotel to which a cruel fate has consigned me during my stay here, and even that becomes a Waldorf-Astoria by comparison. I have also seen bad hotels before—but that's another story, and not particularly to the point.

A Very Live Issue.

This capitol is, however, a very live issue, indeed, and naturally. There is no better illustration of the recklessness that is so strong an element in the make-up of American character, than that men should be willing to go within the portals of this capitol. The magnificent courage and bravery of the sons of Mississippi has shone forth on many a battlefield, but these deeds of daring pale into comparative insignificance when one considers the spectacle of men willing to hold office under the state government, not only willing, but anxious to thus literally place their lives at the disposal of the state they love. To judge of the appearances of things, the records of this building must have been among the archives which Noah had to throw out of the ark to keep her afloat. Ask a Mississippian when this noble pile of ruins first assumed shape, and his reply is prompt and decisive:

"God knows!"

That's the only thing you are able to get on the subject. The loyal son of old Mississippi has his eye turned toward the rising, not the setting, sun. He dislikes exceedingly the contemplation of the present or the past of this building; his one thought is for that future which he hopes will bring another building in its place. No wonder, then, that the charge that Governor McLaurin has, by his acts, prevented the building of a new capitol is proving a strong weapon in the hands of his opponents.

What Is Charged Against McLaurin.

Some of this that I have written about the condition of Mississippi's condition may sound a bit exaggerated, but anybody who has seen the building will tell you that no story of wreck and ruin could possibly do justice to the reality.

The indictment against Governor McLaurin is that, having ordered a special session of the legislature to act on the capitol question, he killed the capitol bill because he was unable to force the acceptance of a particular set of plans and because, to induce the legislature to place in his hands the appointment of the capitol commission. Then he refused to allow the legislature to consider the capitol question at its next session.

This latter allegation requires explanations. The constitution of Mississippi gives to the governor of Mississippi more power than the governor of any other state of this union enjoys—greater power, indeed, than that placed in the hands of the executive in any other popular government in the world. Among the other provisions of the Mississippi constitution is a peculiar restriction placed upon the legislature—a body which in other states is regarded as being practically supreme, since it is supposed to represent the people most directly. The Mississippi legislature is elected once every four years. It is provided that one session of the four of each legislature's life may be given over to general legislation, but in the other three sessions assume the character of special sessions, and at these only such matters as are indicated in the governor's call can be legislated upon.

It is a part of the charge against the present governor that having failed to force the legislature at one session to meet his wishes, he refused to let that body consider capitol legislation at the subsequent session and put an end to all chances for a new capitol during his administration.

What His Opponents Are Saying.

It is charged that Governor McLaurin was in favor of a particular set of plans by a particular architect. The legislature, after considering all the plans submitted, decided upon another set of plans by another architect.

The governor expected to be given the appointment of the capitol commission and had made up his slate. According to the common understanding, one of his brothers was to have gone on the commission. The legislature took it upon itself to elect the commission, the senate selecting one member, the house another, and the senate and house joining in the unanimous election of ex-Governor Stone for the chairmanship of the body.

When these steps had been taken Governor McLaurin promptly vetoed the capitol bill and killed all chance for the work being begun until there can be another governor and another legislature. He explains his veto on the ground that the specifications or the plans adopted were defective and attacks the ability and standing of the architect, Mr. Riley Gordon, of Texas. In response to this attack Congressman Allen reads from the stump a telegram from Governor Sayres, of Texas, testifying to the standing of Mr. Gordon and stating that he is now doing some work for the state of Texas.

That is the "how" and the "why" of the new capitol question cutting such a big figure in the fight for the senatorship. Governor McLaurin and his friends enter strong denials to the allegations of his opponents, but they are fighting on the defensive in this matter, for the sentiment of the state seems to be against them. It is particularly bitter here in Jackson, which saw its fond hopes for a fine new statehouse rudely shattered by one stroke of the governor's pen.

Fighting To Be Governor.

The fact that the capitol is so frail and fragile that a good strong gust of wind is likely to send it piling down on their heads, has not operated to squelch the gubernatorial ambitions of more than half a dozen prominent Mississippians. Up to a week ago there were seven active candidates in the field. One of these, Lieutenant Governor Jones, has been compelled to withdraw from the race because of the illness of his wife, but it is fair to include him in the list of "more than half a dozen" whose ambitions have not been squelched. As it stands now, there are six candidates for the place and all of them very active.

One of these is Judge Longino, who has just resigned a chancellorship to enter this race, and who seems to be occupying the rather dangerous position of being regarded the strong man. This fact is likely to result in other candidates combining against him—hence the danger of his present position.

In picking favorites in this governorship race, most of the prognosticators put Judge Powell next to Judge Longino. The special feature of Judge Powell's candidacy is the strong stand he has taken against lynchings. As a circuit judge, he has made a record by his opposition to mob law in every form and he is sticking to his record.

Colonel Montgomery, who was the head of the Second Mississippi regiment recently mustered out, is regarded the soldier candidate.

Major Vardeman, the editor of The Greenwood Commonwealth, is a pronounced anti-McLaurin candidate for governor and is making that fact prominent in all his speeches.

Judge Critz, a former chancellor and a lawyer of strength, is another of those very much in the fight.

Speaker Jim McCool completes the list. He has been the presiding officer of the lower house of the legislature whose term is just expiring and is one of the most popular of the younger politicians.

"One of my opponents has dropped out of the race, and it would be better for me if all the others would," is McCool's terse way of summing up the situation. "And," he adds, "I hope to be able before long to impress them with the belief that it would be better for them."

But they evidently don't see it that way as yet, for they are all of them still worrying him by their presence in the race.

Are There Any Combinations?

What figure this governorship race is going to cut in the McLaurin-Allen contest has not yet been developed. It is natural to suppose that before the end is reached there will have been alignments and combinations which will have more or less effect upon both the senatorship and the governorship contests, but apparently things have not so shaped themselves as yet. While the candidates for governor have been present at the oratorical tournaments in which Allen and McLaurin have been the chief figures, they have been overshadowed and have been given little opportunity to attract attention.

The one thing in their campaign that seems to have a bearing on the other contest is this: Each of the six is trying to out-do his competitors in the vigor of his declaration that he is not the candidate of the present state administration.

While Vardeman is the only one who is making an open anti-McLaurin fight, all the others are spending much time in disclaiming any connection with the McLaurin administration. Governor McLaurin and his friends are popularly supposed to be partial to Judge Longino, but neither he nor any of the others care to be identified with the McLaurin administration.

"Rats desert a sinking ship; shrewd politicians are the first to desert a waning dynasty," say the anti-McLaurin men as they point to these protests from the candidates for governor. They believe this is a recognition that the governor has the weak end of the fight for the senate. It may mean that and it may not.



It is warm and weary work that the woman has to undergo who cooks the year 'round for a big family. Thousands of women whose husbands are only in moderate circumstances have to bear this hardship uncomplainingly. If a woman is in thoroughly good health it does not come so hard, but when, as is frequently the case, the poor woman is suffering from the pains, nervousness, debility and ill-health that are a result of weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organism, the task is too much.

Under these circumstances, unless the right remedy is used, the poor woman will soon break down completely and fill an early grave. Over 90,000 women have testified to the marvelous merits of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Many of their names, addresses, photographs and experiences have been published by permission in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. The "Favorite Prescription" cures all weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs that bear maternity's burdens. It makes them well and strong. It builds up the nervous system. It makes weak, sickly, nervous, fretful women strong, healthy, amiable wives. All medicine dealers sell it.

"My youngest daughter, Mrs. Julia Raphe, was all run down with nervous prostration and lung trouble," writes Mrs. Julia Ann Gibson, of Nickerson, Reno Co., Kansas. "She took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery' and was cured."

If you want to read the testimonies and see the photographs of many grateful patients who were cured by Dr. Pierce's remedies send for Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Besides telling about these cures it tells about the home-treatment of all diseases. 1,008 pages. Over 300 illustrations. Send 21 one-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing *only*, for paper-covered copy. Cloth-covers 10 cents extra. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

STREETS OF PANA RUN WITH BLOOD

Negro Miners and Whites Engage in a Desperate Duel.

SEVEN PERSONS ARE KILLED

Men and Women Alike Fall Victims to Flying Lead.

DOZEN OR MORE SERIOUSLY WOUNDED

Race Trouble in Illinois Town Starts Anew and Now the Undertakers and Physicians Are Kept Busy Caring for Dead and Wounded.

Pana, Ill., April 10.—A deadly riot, the most serious disturbance that has occurred here since the union miners instigated a strike in April, 1898, was enacted today, resulting in seven persons being shot to death and nine wounded, as follows:

The dead are:
FRANK COBURN, citizen.
XAVIER LECOCQ, Frenchman, union miner.
JAMES L. JAMES.
HENRY HOBBS.
CHARLES WATKINS.
ONE NEGRO WOMAN.
UNIDENTIFIED NEGRO, body found tonight.

The wounded are:
Frank Laidsworth, shot in head.
Mrs. Henriol, shot in left arm.
Will Kuhn, laundryman, shot in legs and hand.
Cyrus Strickler, shot in back.
Albert Uickers, shot in hand.
George Kimball, farmer, Rosemond, shot in arm.
Henry Stevens, negro, shot in neck.
Cass Proffitt, shot in foot.
Carrie Felix, shot in breast.

The situation quieted down at nightfall and no more trouble was looked for. Adjutant General Reece, Colonel A. E. Culver and three companies of infantry arrived at 6 o'clock this evening on special trains and perfect order was maintained throughout the town from that time on.

The soldiers immediately began patrolling the streets throughout the entire town. Miners stood about in groups talking, but there was no outward manifestation of excitement, although it was evident that great indignation existed, especially among the townspeople, over the shooting of the citizens and women.

Negro Miner Starts the Row.

Henry Stevens, a negro miner, who has long been considered a leader among his associates, is declared to have been the direct cause of the riot. It is said he was also the leader of the riot that occurred last September.

Stephens has long cherished hatred for Sheriff Downey, and has openly made threats that he would kill him on sight. Yesterday he was on the streets with a revolver saying he was looking for Sheriff Downey. He continued this today, and Sheriff Downey came upon him on Locust street. The sheriff commanded Stephens to deliver the revolver and told him he was under arrest for carrying concealed weapons.

Stephens, without a word, instantly leveled his weapon and fired at the sheriff, but the bullet went wild. The sheriff immediately opened fire on the negro. Deputy Sheriff Cheeney, hearing the shooting, rushed to join Sheriff Downey.

Stephens took to his heels and succeeded in gaining Penwell's general store, in Locust, street, the principal thoroughfare, two blocks distant, and took his stand in the entrance. He hesitated there an instant and then stepped to the pavement, leveled his revolver down the street toward his approaching pursuer and fired.

The bullet missed the deputy and struck Xavier Lecocq, a Frenchman, who was standing in the entrance of a nearby saloon, squarely in the forehead, killing him instantly. Stevens then turned and ran into the Penwell store and sought refuge behind a counter. By this time the streets were rapidly filling with men, all of whom bore weapons.

Deputy Cheeney dashed into the store, followed by Deputy Joe Mullen and several citizens. A fusilade of bullets was poured into the store, and Stevens emptier his revolver at his assailants from behind the counter. The infuriated crowd at the door continued the fire, and Stevens, seeing that death was inevitable if he remained behind the counter, made a desperate dash from his cover to a stairway in the rear of the store. He fell, pierced by six bullets before he had gone ten feet. One of the bullets had gone through his neck, another through his back and the other wounds were of a minor nature. The firing stopped instantly, and Deputy Downey went to the wounded negro and placed him under arrest.

Walked Off with Six Bullets.

Stevens is a negro of robust constitution, big and brawny. The shock of his numerous wounds did not, apparently, hurt him, for he swore and said to the deputy:

"I surrender," and with blood pouring down his clothing, walked with his captor to a physician's office, where he was given medical attention. He was then taken to jail.

Meanwhile the riot was raging in the streets. As soon as the first shots had been fired, the whistle of the electric light plant was blown as a signal for the citizens, the majority of whom had long ago been sworn in as deputies, to turn out armed and ready to fight. At the same time the miners of the Pana and Penwell mines, who are located about four blocks distant from the Penwell store, which is in the center of the town, rushed into the tipples and opened fired on the thronged streets, the news that Stevens, one of their number, had been shot and arrested, arousing them to a pitch of fury. They shot at any living mark in sight, and as a result among their victims are three women, two of whom are white women wounded and one negro woman dead.

The military, upon arrival, immediately arrested every deputy sheriff, including Chief Deputy Cheeney, all of whom were disarmed and then released. Chief of Police William Kieley was also arrested by the soldiers and on being taken before Colonel Culver, was disarmed.

Frank Coburn, the local agent for a brewing company, was standing in the door of his bottling house near the Penwell coal mine when a bullet from the Penwell tipple killed him. Frank Landsworth is a grocer's delivery boy. He was delivering goods near the Penwell mine and was wounded in the forehead. Carrie Felix, a waitress at the Harrison hotel, was shot in the side by a bullet that entered the kitchen window from the Pana mine tipple.

Alberta Vickers was wounded while standing on the Big Four station platform. Farmer George Kimball was wounded just as he stepped from a Big Four train. Cyrus Struckly was struck by a bullet while sitting in the house of a neighbor. Cass Proffitt was wounded in the street. The three negro men were killed in the Flatham district adjacent to the Pana mines. The dead unknown negro woman was also killed in this district. Mrs. Hickett was wounded while in her door yard near the Pana mine.

The report tonight is general that several miners were dead and dying in fields near mine No. 2 of the Pana company, having been killed by stray bullets, but owing to darkness it is impossible to ascertain the facts regarding the report.

This impression is given credence also by the fact that a dead negro miner was found after nightfall in the road near shaft No. 2.

Of the three dead non-union miners, James L. James, of Greenville, S. C.; Henry Hoobs, of Birmingham, Ala., and Charles Watkins, Alabama.

The first name of the dead negro woman is Julia. Her last name cannot be ascertained. She is also from the south, and said to be the wife of a negro miner here.

EVIDENCE POINTS TO MRS. GEORGE'S GUILT

Murder of Saxton Is Now Being Legally Sifted.

WOMAN TRACED TO THE SCENE

Witnesses Described the Wounds Which Produced Death.

TESTIMONY SO FAR IS VERY STRONG

Defendant Is Shown To Have Been Near the Place When the Killing Occurred.

Canton, O., April 10.—Today's proceedings in the trial of Mrs. George, on trial for the murder of Mrs. McKinley's brother, were devoted to proving the death and the cause thereof by medical testimony, and to tracing the movements of Mrs. George and Saxton just before the tragedy to the vicinity of the shooting.

Drs. A. B. Walker, Ed Brant and A. C. Brant, who made the postmortem examination under instructions of the coroner, were the medical witnesses, and practically corroborating the other and testifying that of the four shots which penetrated Saxton's body, two were harmless, a third was such that death must have resulted, but the patient might have lived twenty-four hours. The fourth severed a large artery and the patient could not live more than three or four hours from such a wound.

Frank M. Wyant, treasurer of the Wrought-Iron Bridge Company, testified to seeing Mrs. George start west about half an hour before the murder.

James Shetler, a street car conductor, testified that Mrs. George went west on a car on which he was riding, and left the car at Hazlett avenue, next door to Lincoln avenue, the scene of the tragedy, having passed her rooms by three or four stopping places of the car.

John A. Shanafelt, secretary and treasurer of the Canton Steel Roofing Company, testified to having seen Mrs. George on the car and leaving it at Hazlett avenue.

All of these witnesses said Mrs. George was dressed in dark clothing, and two of them thought her dress was black. She also carried a dark cape.

William Choffin, treasurer of the Grand opera house, testified to having seen Saxton start from the Saxton block on a bicycle a short time before the shooting.

Saxton Had Wronged Her.

Mr. Welty, in stating the case to the jury on behalf of Mrs. George on trial for the murder of George D. Saxton, did not make clear the line of defense which will be pursued, but made such a statement as leaves the defense in a position to adopt and carry out any policy that may be suggested as the case progresses. His statement was very largely a recital of the supposed relations between Mrs. George and Mr. Saxton, prefaced by a description of Mrs. George as an innocent, humble woman, the wife of an humble carpenter in the little town of Hanoverton, whose first trip from home of any distance was to Canton, and that less than fifty miles.

Passing briefly over the early residence in Canton, he said Saxton had invaded the home, ingratiated himself with the woman, beginning with small presents and kindly attentions to her until he had finally estranged her from her husband and effected her ruin, having at the same time promised to marry her and make her the wife of a wealthy man. He said Saxton had induced her to apply for a divorce from her husband, had sent her to South Dakota to secure it, furnished the money to defray the expenses, visited her there and practically lived with her there as man and wife, and when she came back to Canton he had tired of her and neglected her. She brought suit against him for breach of promise to marry. This case did sot come to issue, but in 1896 he again sought her out, arranged a conference with her at the Hotel Federal in Allegheny, and there their differences were patched up apparently, the promise to marry renewed, and an agreement made that all actions is court so far as they two were concerned should be dropped.

Mrs. George kept faith, Mr. Welty said, but Saxton failed to dismiss an injunction restraining her from visiting her block. Then all was well for a time, and again she was neglected. During these periods of neglect, Mr. Welty said, the accused often suffered for mere necessities of living. She bestowed her love and affection on Saxton from 1889 until the very hour of his death, and was absolutely innocent of any connection with his death or of any crime.

The broad assertion of Prosecuting Attorney Pomerene that he expects to prove the discoloration on Mrs. George's hand when arrested was from burnt gunpowder, recalls the fact that at the time some of this discolored skin was scraped from her hand asd preserved. Chemical analysis was then talked of, and it is believed the state has had such an analysis made.

QUAYS ARE FACE TO FACE WITH A JURY

Ex-Senator and His Son Are on Trial in Philadelphia.

DEFENDANTS TAKE IT EASY

Attorneys Subject Talesmen to Rigid and Lengthy Examination.

ONLY CARD HOLDERS HEAR EVIDENCE

The Courthouse Is Packed and Special Detail of Policemen Keep Out All Who Are Not Among the Passport Holders.

Philadelphia, April 10.—Ex-United States Senator Matthew S. Quay and his son, Richard R. Quay, were called to the bar of the court of quarter sessions today, and after many months of vexatious delay, the trial of the two defendants was begun.

Judge Craig Biddle, one of the oldest and most respected members of the bench, was the trial judge. District Attorney Rothermel, after two hours had been spent in selecting a jury, elected to try the ex-senator first on that one of the five indictments in which he and his son are variously named, which charges Mr. Quay and the late ex-State Treasurer Benjamin J. Haywood with conspiracy in using the state funds for their personal benefit and profit and in a manner unauthorized by law.

This action practically leaves the ex-senator alone on trial.

The only witness examined today, Mr. Barlow, receiver of the People's bank, led to the first clash between counsel and apparently indicated that a determined legal battle, replete with knotty points of law, will be fought. The district attorney called Mr. Barlow to identify books and papers found by him when he assumed the receivership.

Mr. Shapely, of counsel for the defense, undertook to cross-examine the witness with respect to his knowledge of whether certain books, which the defense it is understood claims are missing, are included in those testified to by the witness. This was objected to, and after repeated consultations among the counsel for the defense and several other efforts to obtain an answer to the question in another form, it was abandoned and Mr. Shapely said he would begin his cross-examination in the morning.

No Choice at Harrisburg.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 10.—The seventy-first ballot for United States senator today resulted: Quay, republican, 11; Jenks, democrat, 10; Irvin, republican, 7. No quorum.

AT POINT OF WINCHESTERS.

TWO HIGHWAYMEN FORCE CASHIER TO OPEN A SAFE.

St. Louis, Mo., April 10.—A special to The Republic from El Paso, Texas, says: One of the boldest hold-ups ever committed in this section occurred this afternoon at the office of the Alamo-Gordo Lumber Company, at Alamo-Gordo, N. M., seventy miles north of El Paso.

Today was pay day at the lumber camp, which is a large one. Many thousands of dollars were on hand to pay the employees and the money was given to them a short time before the arrival of the outlaws. All the workmen had dispersed except about fifty and these lingered in the office.

Suddenly the door was thrown open by the cowboys, armed with winchesters. They walked up to Cashier Davidson's desk and demanded all the money in his possession.

The cashier informed the highwaymen that he had paid out all the money he had but they were not satisfied, and at the point of winchesters he was compelled to open the safe. It contained a bundle of scrip amounting to $50,000, which was stacked in packages and resembled greenbacks. The robbers took this and departed. Their horses were awaiting them at the door, where they were held by a third cowboy. Mounting, all three rode away. A posse was quickly organized, and is now in pursuit of the robbers, but as the country is rough in that vicinity there is small chance of their capture.

Miss Lockheart's LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 67,104]

"I cannot express my gratitude to you for the good that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I have taken five bottles of the Compound and two boxes of Liver Pills and feel better in every respect. I had suffered for years with dropsy; the veins in my limbs burst, caused from the pressure of the water. I had the worst kind of kidney trouble, fainting spells, and I could not stand long at a time. I also had female weakness and the doctor said there was a tumor in my left side. The pains I had to stand were something dreadful. A friend handed me a little book of yours, so I got your medicine and it has saved my life. I felt better from the first bottle. The bloating and the tumors have all gone and I do not suffer any pain. I am still using the Vegetable Compound and hope others may find relief as I have done from its use."—MISS N. J. LOCKHEART, BOX 16, ELIZABETH, PA.

Only the women who have suffered with female troubles can fully appreciate the gratitude of those who have been restored to health.

Mrs. Pinkham responds quickly and without charge to all letters from suffering women. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

RATIFICATION WILL NOW BE EXCHANGED

Final Step in Making Peace Comes This Afternoon.

SPAIN'S COPY NOW ON HAND

Cambon Will Act for the Queen Regent in the Proceedings.

IT WILL TAKE PLACE AT WHITE HOUSE

Both Documents Have Been Finished in Exquisite Style and Will Be Filed Away.

Washington, April 10.—The final ceremony in the re-establishment of peaceful relations between the United States and Spain will occur at the white house at 2 o'clock tomorrow, when the president and Ambassador Cambon, the latter acting for Spain, will exchange ratifications of the treaty of peace.

The Spanish copy of the treaty, signed by the queen regent and Premier Silvela, was received at the French embassy today. The officials of the embassy later called on Secretary Hay and the necessary arrangements for tomorrow's ceremony were made.

The treaty forwarded by Spain is handsomely engrossed on parchment, in old English script, with wide double columns, one in Spanish and the other in English. Its binding of red morocco, heavily embossed in gold, gives the effect of the yellow and red, colors of Spain.

The United States copy of the peace treaty was finished today and placed in possession of the president at the white house. Like other treaties to which the United States is a party, the document is a model of simplicity and neatness. The text is reproduced in parallel columns, the left in English and the right in Spanish, surrounded with a narrow border of the national colors. The document is inclosed in a cover of a dark blue morrocco with the great seal of the United States on the face and a decorative design in gilt.

When the exchange of ratifications occurs, the Spanish copy of the treaty will be handed to President McKinley to become the permanent property of the United States and preserved in the state department along with other treaties. At the same time the president will hand to Ambassador Cambon for Spain the American copy of the treaty which will become the property of Spain.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

SANTA CRUZ NOW IN LAWTON'S CARE

Continued from First Page.

Filipinos was intrenched across the stream and behind a stone barricade at the entrance to the bridge.

The Americans rushed forward in single file, in the face of a galling fire, demolished the barricade with their hands and drove the enemy from the trenches, killing a dozen.

The Filipino soldiers in the town secreted in various buildings and firing from the windows, gave the invaders an interesting hour. There was a regular nest of them in the stone jail, which is edged in by a wall. This was a veritable pepper pot. The Americans singly or in pairs entered the houses and many warriors were taken prisoners.

Filipinos Flee Northward.

A considerable body of Filipinos fled northward, crossing the open marshes, but the gatlings poured upon them a deadly hail until they disappeared in the woods.

Major Weisenberger deployed the sharpshooters along the shore and they crept steadily forward, aiding the gatlings. Finally a large body was sent against the enemy in the woods, driving them toward the mountains.

General Lawton established headquarters at the elegant palace of the governor and a guard was immediately placed in the church, as the sacred edifices are always the first objects of looters. Within an hour the town was under control and looting was prevented.

Almost all the inhabitants had fled during the preceding night and only a few Chinese shopkeepers have emerged from hiding and resumed business.

On the marshes north of the town were found forty dead Filipinos, some terribly torn by shells and many others wounded, to whom the Americans offered their canteens as though they were comrades.

A surgeon who traversed the field counted eighty killed, and General Lawton will report at least sixty-eight.

One Filipino, attempting to make his escape, slashed at Major Weisenberger, who shot and killed him.

Yesterday the insurgents captured two men of the Fourteenth infantry while unarmed, but the Americans stole the guns of their captors, clubbed them, hid in the trees over night and returned this morning.

The gunboats this afternoon have been searching the Santa Cruz river for shipping.

Tomorrow the expedition will push forward, the Americans having destroyed miles of telegraph lines, cutting off insurgent communication east and west.

WILL REQUIRE 100,000 SOLDIERS

Army Officers Assert That Filipinos Are Not Yet Whipped.

Manila, April 7, via Hong Kong April 10.—Hundreds of Filipinos are daily returning to their homes and are desirous of resuming peaceful pursuits, and though the proclamation issued by the United States Philippine commission has given impetus to this movement, the war is far from ended. One of the foremost American generals said recently:

"We will see a hundred thousand soldiers in the Philippines before the Americans control the island."

A majority of the army are of his opinion. It is generally considered that great re-enforcements are necessary, there not being a sufficient number of American troops in the archipelago to make conquest of the island of Luzon and hold the posts occupied; and it is thought that it would be cheaper in the long run and have a better effect upon the natives to establish American supremacy effectually and quickly than to temporize with a score of rebellions.

All the stories told by prisoners and friendly natives agree that a majority of the insurgents would be glad to quit, but there are professional revolutionists left to infest the country with bands of hundreds of men and to demoralize business for years to come.

Some high Americans believe that the government would wisely expend money in buying off Aguinaldo and his clique of influential Filipinos.

Foreigners in Manila think the Americans are too optimistic as to the effect of the proclamation. They say that the weakness of the proclamation lies in the fact that the natives have so long dealt with the Spaniards that they are unable to believe what its words mean.

A majority of the United States volunteers are eager to return home; "we did not enlist to fight niggers," is a remark that is constantly heard. While brave men than they are doing is impossible to find they consider the smaller glory in guerrilla warfare and dangers and hardships which cannot be appreciated at home.

The volunteers construe their enlistment to "the close of the war" to apply to the war with Spain and will to be relieved by regulars.

The Spanish system of defending Manila by a line of blockhouses may be adopted by the American authorities here during the next season, as it requires fewer men in the trenches, and lessens the chances of sickness among the defenders.

Lieutenant Steunenberg, of the Idaho regiment, a brother of the governor of Idaho, has been placed on trial by court-martial for calling Major Figgins a coward in the presence of his company. It is expected that he will be dismissed from the service.

Tomorrow the expedition will push forward, the Americans having destroyed miles of telegraph lines, cutting off the insurgent communication east and west.

"Ignorance of Law Excuses No One."

This maxim applies with especial force to ignorance of the laws of health. Every man and woman of intelligence knows the physical fact that the blood reaches the remotest parts of the human body. If there is a disturbance anywhere, why should one ignorantly suppose that the seat of the malady is local?

Is it not more rational to suppose that the impure condition of the blood is doing the mischief, as it is? Experience has demonstrated the fact that this is the case in 95 per cent. of complaints.

If your "life's blood" is pure, nature will take care of the rest. Hood's Sarsaparilla enables you to cleanse your blood of all impurities and make it strong and wholesome. *It never disappoints.*

Scrofula — "I am 77 years old and owe my good health and steady nerves to Hood's Sarsaparilla, as it cured me of scrofula, rheumatism and catarrh. It has prolonged my life." JAMES BROWN, 83 East View Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Debility — "I was weak, run down and nervous. Severe pains in kidneys, with heart trouble. Hood's Sarsaparilla made me strong and new. It is an honest medicine." CHARLES HENDERSHOT, Amsterdam, New York.

Blotches — "My face used to be covered with pimples and blotches and I suffered from continuous headache. Hood's Sarsaparilla quickly removed the cause and my face is smooth. Have no more headache." F. H. SEIBERT, Hammond, Ind.

Catarrh — "Many years suffering from catarrh makes me appreciate Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured me; also of indigestion and kidney trouble. It gave me strength and good appetite." MRS. O. L. PHILLIPS, Pontaic, Mich.

Weakness — "I bless the day I heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla as it cured me of extreme weakness after grip, built up husband up after pneumonia, cured eczema and blood poisoning in our children." MRS. M. A. DILWORTH, Box 4, Embreeville, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the nonirritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

GLN. LAWTON'S WORK PLEASES

War Department Satisfied with Affairs on Santa Cruz.

Washington, April 10.—The rapidity of General Lawton's movement and his success in capturing the insurgent stronghold of Santa Cruz occasioned favorable comment at the war department today.

While the advance northward from Malolos was in progress the insurgent force to the south became very restless, threatening Lawton's front. Until Malolos had fully carried out his plans Lawton remained inactive. General Otis's report today giving a heavy loss for the insurgents and a comparatively small number of casualties among our men is attributed to the use of gunboats.

The report that Lawton will push "westward" gives rise to the hope that the move will break up some of the insurgent strongholds in that section, and will do much to insure quiet on the south and west during the wet season.

DUNN'S MONOGRAM RYE



A Green Whiskey, in Qts., Pts. and ½ Pts.
TWELVE YEARS OLD.
Sold Direct to Retail Dealers.
ALBERT L. DUNN, Southern Trade Agent
Box 657, . . ATLANTA, GA.

OSCAR BAILEY TAKES HIS LIFE

Suicide of Young Man in Macon Yesterday Afternoon.

SHOT HIMSELF IN THE HEART

Supposed To Have Been Suffering with Aberration of the Mind.

WAS BILLING CLERK OF A RAILROAD

Spent Sunday in Atlanta—Was in Good Spirits—Took Bath, Changed His Clothing and Then Placed Pistol to His Heart.

Macon, Ga., April 10.—(Special.)—This afternoon at half past 2 o'clock Oscar S. Bailey, a well-known white man, about twenty-one years old, committed suicide in his room at the home of his parents on Huguenin Heights. He placed a 38-caliber pistol against his left side, under the arm, fired and the ball went through his heart. His parents and a brother and sister were at home at the time. They heard the report of a pistol, and rushing into his room, found him sitting in his shirt sleeves in a rocking chair, his head slightly to one side, unconscious and faintly breathing.

He died in a few moments without having been able to speak. The pistol was lying on the floor by the side of his chair, where it had dropped from his hand when he fired the fatal shot. In his lap was a copy of Milton's poems, which he had evidently been reading just before he killed himself. He went about his suicide deliberately. He was billing clerk at the office of the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad. He left his work about 1 o'clock to go to dinner at his home. He ate with the family and then told them he would go and take a nap. He was heard in the bathroom bathing, and then nothing more was heard from him until the pistol shot rang out through the house. It appears that he bathed, then attired himself in fresh linen and his best suit of clothes, excepting that he did not put on his coat. He had on a white tie. He then sat down in a rocking chair with a copy of Milton's poems in one hand and a pistol in the other, and presently ushered his soul into eternity.

The coroner held an inquest and rendered a verdict of suicide. So far as is known, the deceased left no written statement as to the cause of the rash act.

It is believed by those who know him best that he was temporarily insane. Last summer while at work in the freight department of the Central railroad he mysteriously disappeared one morning and nothing was heard of him for several days, when he suddenly turned up in Columbus, having rode on his bicycle from Macon to Columbus. He told neither relatives nor employers that he intended going away. In the light of subsequent events this escapade was thought to be due to mental aberration. He returned to Macon and was offered employment again at the Central railroad, but declined it and went with the Georgia Southern and Florida instead as a billing clerk and was regarded exceedingly faithful and efficient in his work. He was at his desk this morning and nothing peculiar was noticed in his manner. He was unmarried and a young man of splendid personal character. It is said that about a year ago he fell off his bicycle and was injured on the head, and his mental trouble may have come from that. The deceased and one of his associate clerks spent yesterday in Atlanta on a pleasure trip.

Oscar Bailey was a son of Samuel P. Bailey, formerly a well-known justice of the peace. The mother of the deceased was sick in bed when he killed himself.

The funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock from the residence. Rev. S. L. Morris, of the Tatnall Square Presbyterian church, will officiate.

To Prevent Rioting.

Americus, Ga., April 10.—(Special.)—Sheriff McArthur today received a letter from Governor Candler instructing him to secure a posse of thirty men and go to Andersonville on Decoration Day to preserve order. Similar instructions were given the sheriff of Macon county. Usually 10,000 negroes assemble at Andersonville on Decoration Day and while the better element preserve order, many murders and shooting affrays have occurred by lawless negroes from all sections of the state, to the terror of the citizens of that town.

Preparing for Sport.

Griffin, Ga., April 10.—Special.)—Five electric traps of the latest patent and about 30,000 clay pigeons are expected by freight tomorrow to be used by the Griffin Gun Club. A meeting of the members will be called in a few days to complete arrangements for the selection of grounds and other business.

CALLED OUT OF CHURCH AND SHOT

Ellison, a Colored Preacher, Wounded by Unknown Parties

WHILE ATTENDING SERVICES

He Was Summoned to a Store at Which He Worked.

AS HE EMERGED FROM CHURCH WAS SEIZED

Broke Away from Crowd and Was Fired On—Shot and Fell in the Church on His Knees.

Waynesboro, Ga., April 10.—(Special.)—Gilbert Ellison, a colored preacher of this place, was called out of his church last night during services and shot. One of a party of three was sent in church for him saying that a coffin was wanted from the store of R. C. Nelly, where he worked. When he came out of church the three parties made him take off his coat and began to curse and abuse him about certain testimony that Ellison had given before the grand jury in the case of the state against Allen and Joe Robinson charged with an assault on one W. H. Miller, another colored preacher.

The negro insisted that he had told nothing but the truth when he was before the grand jury and started to run back into the church, whereupon some one of the party shot him and Ellison fell on his knees just inside the church door.

Great excitement prevailed, and for a while serious trouble was feared, but cool heads finally got things quiet.

Jim Robinson, a young white man, who is the son of Allen Robinson, who was indicted by the grand jury on Ellison's testimony, has been arrested and is now in jail. The other parties, unknown at this time, are also implicated.

Judge E. L. Brinson this morning drew a special grand jury to investigate the matter. It will be taken up tomorrow at 9 o'clock.

BLACK WITHDRAWS HIS NAME

FROM THE LIST OF CANDIDATES FOR MAYORALTY.

Confident That the Object for Which He Allowed Use of His Name Cannot Be Attained.

Augusta, Ga., April 10.—(Special.)—The mayoralty contest in Augusta, which was to be decided on Wednesday by a white primary between ex-Congressman J. C. C. Black and ex-State Senator Charles A. Robbe, was brought to a surprising termination today by the withdrawal of Major Black. His course and the reason for it are set out in the following communication:

Augusta, Ga., April 10, 1899.—To My Fellow Citizens of Augusta: I consented to the use of my name in the election for mayor at the request of a large number of my fellow citizens, who expressed the belief that it would promote harmony and unity among our people. While at the time I entertained grave doubts as to the correctness of that opinion, I yielded to an earnest solicitation. I have since repeatedly and emphatically stated to those most active in the movement which presented my name that I was not only ready, but desired to retire my name if necessary in the interest of the object which was above the success of any individual. My only desire has been in this direction. It is now apparent that this object cannot be accomplished. The further use of my name would inevitably provoke a contest which, though it resulted in my election, might, and probably would, promote and not heal the differences growing out of recent municipal contests. After consulting with such of the friends of the movement which presented my name as I could reach, and in order to avoid an undesirable contest at the polls, as far as they and I can, with their approval I hereby respectfully withdraw the further use of my name.

J. C. C. BLACK.

Tonight the city council met and released Mr. Robbe from his contract with the city, thus curing his disability and making him eligible for the office of mayor. There will be no other candidate before the primary election on Wednesday, as it is too late for other entries even if any cared to enter. Mr. Robbe will have a walk-

SUGGS CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Killed a German While Quarreling About Business.

Waycross, Ga., April 10.—(Special.)—W. E. Suggs, a turpentine operator of Charlton county, was brought here this afternoon by Sheriff H. S. Mattax and placed in Ware county jail. Suggs is charged with murder. He and a German named Sthrice engaged in a difficulty growing out of a business settlement and Suggs shot Sthrice with a winchester. The ball passed through his body and he died last night about 1 o'clock. Sheriff Mattox will take his prisoner to Homerville tomorrow, where Judge Bennett is holding superior court, to have his bond assessed, if indeed Suggs will be admitted to bail at all. Suggs is well known in this city. His turpentine farm is near Uptonville, on the Plant system, and it was there that the shooting occurred.

Emory's Class Game.

Oxford, Ga., April 10.—(Special.)—The second game of the league series was played this afternoon between the seniors and juniors, a very large crowd witnessing it. From start to finish the game was a pitcher's battle, though the score does not indicate it, and the result was in doubt until the last man was out. The features were the pitching of Branham and Palmer, and the heavy hitting of Smith, of the seniors. Branham struck out three men in the last inning with the bases full. The score was: Seniors, 6; juniors, 8. Batteries—Palmer and Griffin; Branham and Gleaton. Umpire, Smith.

WALTHAM WATCHES

The best and most reliable timekeepers made in this country or in any other.

The "Riverside" (trade-mark) movement is jeweled throughout with rubies and sapphires.

For sale by all jewelers.

FIGHT AGAINST THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Taking of Testimony by Special Master Ross

IN COMPLAINT OF SHIPPERS

That the Southern Had Destroyed All Competition

BY ORGANIZING ITS SYSTEM OF ROADS

That the Roads Embraced in the System Would Give Better Rates if Independent.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., April 10.—Ex-Judge John P. Ross, of the city court of Macon, who has been appointed by Judge Speer, of the United States court, special master in the case of the Macon Sash, Door and Lumber Company et al. versus the Southern railway, commenced the taking of testimony today. Ex-Judge A. L. Miller and Mr. Washington Dessau represent the complainants, and Mr. Marion Erwin and Hon. N. E. Harris represent the defendant company.

This case was instituted in July, 1897, by a number of Macon shippers who claimed in the bill filed that there was no proper competition for Macon business by the railroads meeting at Macon and that this was not a competent point because nearly all the roads were controlled by the Southern, contrary to the inhibition of the constitution of Georgia. The main point involved is that the Southern Railway Company is in illegal control of the various lines which are now included in what is known as the Southern system. As a consequence of this condition the complainants contend that rates are made absolutely by the Southern and that there is no such competition as would ensue if these lines were independent in fact as well as distinct in name. It is also maintained by the complainants that at points in Georgia where there is competition against the Southern, people secure lower rates than they do in Macon.

The case is of exceeding importance, from the fact that it brings so sharply into question the right of one road to buy or control another. The complainants hold that this is forbidden specifically by the state constitution.

Witness W. B. Sparks.

Mr. W. B. Sparks, ex-general manager and ex-receiver of the Georgia Southern and Florida railway, was the first witness examined this morning. He is one of the complainants in the case.

He said that all his fellow complainants were citizens of Bibb county or within the federal district. He described the business of each of them. He said that prior to the organization of the Southern railway, all the railroads centering in Macon were competing lines. He called them over as follows: The Central, the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, the Macon and Birmingham, the Southwestern, the Georgia Southern and Florida and the Macon and Northern. There was great competition. He explained, using cotton as an illustration. He cited half a dozen lines by which cotton could be routed to Savannah and the various phases of competition not only in the matter of transportation to Savannah, but in the matter of freight coming into the country from all points. Incidentally Mr. Sparks stated that in 1895 he was receiver of the Georgia Southern and Florida, and subsequently the general manager, resigning in November of that year. The competition at the time was general in its character.

Mr. Sparks then undertook to explain how the competition was prior to 1895, effective as among the various lines. He showed how the old East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad paralleled the Central, and how the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad cut in on the traffic, even in the matter of Athens business, often taking business from other lines by shading the rates. He recalled how there had been sharp competition in the fruit business and how the Georgia Southern and Florida, by a system of traffic exchange, obtained a large share of western business. There was the greatest competition. There could not have been any greater. The effect was that the rate from Macon was lower then than now, as there was a constant cutting of rates. Where there is competition rates are ever changing; in Macon they never change. They do not change at Macon because the roads are all controlled by the Southern except the Macon, Dublin and Savannah.

Frequent Objections.

Counsel for the Southern at this point began to make frequent objections on the ground that Mr. Sparks was repeating hearsay evidence, but Mr. Sparks was allowed to proceed under the objections.

Mr. Sparks said he knew that the Southern controlled the Georgia Southern and Florida, and told how, in New York in 1895, he had sold fifty-two shares of Georgia Southern and Florida certificates to Samuel Spencer, though the latter, when he (Mr. Sparks) first tendered the certificates, declined on the ground that "we have enough." He said that subsequently Mr. William Checkley Shaw said that the Southern controlled the bonds of the Georgia Southern and Florida. At another point in the testimony Mr. Sparks said that when he was the general manager of the road he was instructed by Mr. Spencer not to cut rates. Mr. Sparks then complained that the Central was doing so. Mr. Spencer said he would see that Mr. Comer maintained the rates. He said that there was now no cutting of rates at any point where the Southern controlled the lines. He referred to the brick and other industries of Macon, and said that the result had been injurious to all lines of business here. There had recently been developed some slight competition in Macon since the connection of the Mobile and Ohio with the Georgia and Atlantic had been established.

A Sensational Incident.

Examined by Mr. Erwin for the defendant, Mr. Sparks related how he came to leave the service of the Georgia Southern and Florida, saying he did so on his own motion, as he had declined to serve as general manager of the road under the vice presidency of Mr. Shaw.

Colonel Harris asked a few questions and brought out the statement from Mr. Sparks that the rate of cotton freight on the Central had not changed since 1881.

Mr. C. C. Stratton was on the stand for the complainants when the hour of adjournment was reached.

The chief feature of Mr. Stratton's testimony was his statement in response to the question of Mr. Dessau that the rate of freight for a carload of brick by way of the Central from Macon to Fort Valley, a distance of thirty miles, was the same as the rate from Macon to Fort Valley by way of Atlanta, a distance of 190 miles. The charge was $8. The car containing the brick sent to Fort Valley by way of Atlanta went over the Southern and the Atlanta and Florida.

It will consume some time to hear all the evidence and Special Master Ross may have to go to New York to take testimony.

Will There Be a Split?

There are rumors of a split in the republican ranks of this state. A leading republican informed The Constitution correspondent today that there is some dissatisfaction among the leaders and that probably an effort would be made to send a solid white delegation to the next national convention. It is said, however, that prominent colored republicans are on to the game and they do not propose that the white republicans shall capture the next state convention. If an attempt is made to create a split on dissatisfaction, it will come from disgruntled white republicans, who have not received as fat offices as they desire or think they deserve.

The Macon Drummers.

From 75 to 100 drummers will leave Macon on Wednesday night to attend the annual state convention of the Travelers' Protective Association, which will be held in Augusta on Thursday. They will travel on a special train, and a number of ladies will accompany them. The drummers expect to have a delightful time. The Macon post is one of the largest and most flourishing in the state. Mr. George Collier, one of the most popular and successful traveling salesmen in the south, is president of the Macon post. It is probable that Hon. Roland Ellis will go with the drummers from Macon, and will be one of the speakers at the convention. He is the attorney of the order in Georgia.

Macon's Weather Bureau.

Macon's new weather bureau, or signal station, has at last commenced operations, and Observer Collins made his first report today. He has received many applications from people in the surrounding county for reports to be sent to them. He is now at work on a list of places where maps and reports will be sent. The bureau will be of great service, situated as it is in the heart of the agricultural section of the state.

About Wesleyan College.

The boards of education of the North and South Georgia conferences will meet in Macon at an early day to take some action relative to the appropriation now given Wesleyan Female college and to discuss generally the future of the institution. There is considerable talk of the college being moved from Macon to Atlanta, but this will hardly come to pass. Wesleyan will in all probability continue at Macon.

Mrs. Jones's Funeral.

The funeral services of Mrs. S. Jones were held this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock from the late residence on Cleveland avenue in Vineville, and were largely attended. The pallbearers were Messrs. D. G. Hughes, F. S. Mallory, Fred Martin, Luther Wood, C. B. Ellis, T. R. Ayer. The deceased was a noble woman and pure Christian. She was an active and faithful member of the Vineville Baptist church.

Will Boat Be Sold?

The Macon Navigation Company will hold an adjourned meeting tomorrow afternoon to decide whether or not to raise the necessary money to pay the charges incurred at Brunswick in repairing the steamer City of Macon, which formerly ran between Macon and Brunswick on the Ocmulgee river, and recently sank near Brunswick. If the amount due is not paid the boat will be sold at sheriff's sale.

Investigation of Charges.

Manager Turner, of the baseball team of Mercer university, has received a communication from the president of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association which charges Mercer with playing professionals on its team, which is a violation of one of the strictest rules of the association. The communication from the president cites an article in The Constitution by H. W. Grady, Jr., on the Mercer-Cornell contest and asks for a statement from the manager and from President Pollock, further stating that it was due all of the colleges that were members of the association that these charges be given an examination, and if they were found to be true, action by the association was necessary.

The Evening News, of Macon, says:

"Should such examination be made it will not only vindicate Mercer, but will lead to an investigation of some of the other colleges where there are men who have played professional ball for years, and who are now playing on the college teams for a monetary consideration.

"A letter was recently received from Chief Joyner, of the Atlanta fire department to the effect that he could furnish an affidavit that 2 of Georgia's men had been on his team of last year and had received money for their services, and such is the case in many of the other colleges.

"La Fitte, of the Techs, has played professional ball, as can be proved beyond a doubt, and it is almost certain that Auburn and Trinity have a team which is composed largely of professionals.

"So it can be readily seen that too close a scrutiny into the management of the various college teams would likely lead to the expulsion of more than three-fourths of thae membership of the Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association and thus lead to the disorganization of that body itself.

"Mercer has not a player who is on a salary or who is not a matriculate of the college, and if any have played professional ball heretofore it is unknown to Manager Turner. This can be fully substantiated and will be at the proper time.

"Manager Turner regrets that this impression has got out and is going to use every means in his power to correct it.

"Should Mercer be debarred from the association, similar action will have to be taken in regard to University of Georgia, the Techs, Auburn, Trinity and others."

BOYS PLAYING WITH A GUN.

It Was Accidentally Discharged and Killed One of Them.

Waycross, Ga., April 10.—(Special.)—Information comes from Coffee county of a shocking accident that occurred yesterday morning about 9 o'clock. Two little orphan boys, sons of Dan Pearson and grandsons of Elias Sears, aged nine and seven respectively, were playing with a gun when it was accidentally discharged by the elder boy, the contents entering the head of the younger just above the left eye. He died instantly and his remains were buried this morning at Union Hill cemetery near Pearson. The accident occurred two miles south of Pearson.

Waycross News Notes.

Waycross, Ga., April 10.—(Special.)—The closing exercises of the Ware county Sunday school convention were held last night at Trinity church. The convention has been in session since Saturday morning and the attendances were good from the first services to the close. The report of the secretary shows that there are twenty Sunday schools in the association with 1,189 pupils, and 68 officers, making a grand total of 1,257.

Clinch county superior court will be held this week at Homerville.

The Waycross employees of the Plant system who are delegates to the grand airbrake convention to be held in Detroit, are F. C. Cross, E. S. Paine, L. G. Jenkins, A. K. Hall, Walter B. Goodrich, T. D. O'Neal and R. P. Scheiffer.

The eighth annual congress of the Christian Layman Workers' Association will be held in the classroom in this city May 12th, 13th and 14th. Mr. J. C. Clough is first vice president, W. J. Smith is second vice president, J. W. Adams secretary and B. H. Thomas treasurer. There are thirty-three classes in the association.

Dr. Mitchell says in difficult cases of Anemia, he adds cod-liver oil half an hour after each meal and he likes to use it in an emulsion; that he has watched with growing surprise some listless, feeble, creature gathering flesh, color and wholesomeness of mind and body from this treatment.

"Scott's Emulsion" is cod-liver oil combined with hypophosphites. It regenerates tissue, invigorates the nerves and brain, enriches the blood and adds fat and strength.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

EXTRA SESSION IN ALABAMA?

Probability That Governor Will Call Legislature Together.

DEMOCRACY SEEMS DIVIDED

On Authority of Convention To Commit the Party.

GOVERNOR DAILY RECEIVING PETITIONS

To Call an Extra Session of Legislature To Consider Question of Repealing Constitutional Convention and To Consider Other Matters.

Montgomery, Ala., April 10.—(Special.)—The Alabama public will be surprised to learn tomorrow that the calling of an extra session of the legislature is probable. The last session of the assembly enacted a law providing for the holding of an election next July to determine whether a convention shall be held in August to revise the constitution of Alabama with reference chiefly to the elimination of the negro from participation in elections.

Last month a convention of the democratic party of the state met here and nominated thirty-three delegates representing the senatorial districts of the state and adopted, by a 2 per cent majority, a platform declaring in favor of the calling of the convention, pledging the party against any action of the convention that would deprive any white man of the right to vote; promising not to change any of the provisions of the constitution relating to taxation, corporations, removal of the capitol, representation, etc.

Advocates of the convention promptly insisted that the state convention's action committed all democrats to the support of the constitutional convention and the party lash has since been vigorously applied. It is apparent that the democrats are very greatly divided. The rank and file insist that the convention had no authority to commit them; that no intimation was given before the convention that an effort would be made to deprive any democrat of his right to elect how he should vote on a matter of policy involving so much of importance to every citizen.

Governor Johnston, who advised the legislature against providing for the call for a constitutional convention, but recommended instead that a suffrage amendment be proposed and voted on in the next general election, has been so much impressed recently by the formidable opposition inside the party to the calling of the convention that he has sent a circular letter to each of the members of the assembly asking their opinion and advice as to reassembling the legislature and giving the lawmaking body a chance to repeal their constitutional convention law. There appears to be a strong probability that the special session will be convened.

Governor Johnston's letter to the members of the legislature is in the following language:

Dear Sir—A number of democrats have urged me to call a special session of the general assembly for the sole purpose of considering whether the act authorizing a vote on the question of calling a constitutional convention should be repealed and whether any amendments to the constitution should be submitted for ratification. The argument used in this appeal is that there is serious division in our party on this question; that many loyal democrats are opposed to a convention; that the democrats in the legislature and the late state convention were almost evenly divided; that many democrats will not vote for the convention; that if it should fail it would seriously damage our party and tend to build up a formidable opposition. It is also urged since the declaration that the constitution framed by the general assembly would accomplish the same result and avoid the cost of a convention. I desire your opinion and advice. I desire to know whether you think it would be to the best interest of our party to assemble the general assembly for the purpose stated, and I request you to give me your views fully as to what action, if any, should be taken by me and what action the general assembly should or would take. Yours truly,

JOSEPH F. JOHNSTON,
Governor.

BEGINS ITS SECOND WEEK.

FLORIDA LEGISLATURE HAS A BUSY TIME OF IT.

Great Number of Bills Introduced in Both Houses—The Senatorial Situation.

Tallahassee, Fla., April 10.—(Special.)—The second week of the legislative session opens today with almost every member of both houses present. The committees have been unusually prompt in getting to work and the reading of reports and recommendations from them consumed a good part of the morning. The senate led off briskly and numerous bills were passed to their third reading, a feat almost unprecedented so early in the session.

The resolutions providing for committees to visit various state institutions went over to await report of a special committee to submit a more economical plan for this work without impairing its efficiency.

The committee on agriculture reported favorably on a memorial for a duty on imported long staple cotton.

An adverse report was made on proposed constitutional amendment providing for the popular election of circuit judges; resolution laid on table, subject to call. The proposed constitutional amendment for the popular election of county commissioners was reported favorably.

A resolution for a constitutional amendment for the election of state attorneys by the people was introduced by Senator McCaskell, of Santa Rosa.

The following bills passed to third reading: To prohibit the placing of water hyacinths in navigable streams under heavy penalty. A bill amending the election law by abolishing one polling place. A bill to reduce interest on tax certificates after two years from 25 to 8 per cent.

In the house an invitation was received from the Colored State Teachers' Association, which meets here three days, beginning tomorrow, for members to attend their meetings. The most important resolutions introduced were: Proposing a constitutional amendment to increase the number of members of both houses of the legislature, giving each county a senator and reapportioning representatives; for a popular election of state attorneys, and for a committee to investigate the condition of the Pensacola quarantine station.

Thirty-two new bills were introduced, the most important being to authorize cities and towns to levy taxes for school purpose; to define the purposes and manner for issuing county bonds; authorizing county commissioners to receive bids for feeding prisoners; providing for working convicts on public roads; relating to collection of bail bonds, and to arrest trespassers without a warrant. In discussing the resolution to send a committee to investigate the convict camps, it was intimated that a great scandal would be unearthed in the management of the camps. One member asserted that if the legislature did not furnish a remedy quickly, the people of the counties where camps are located would resort to gross cruelties.

Nothing new has developed yet in connection with the United States senatorship contest.

DELEGATES TO THE REUNION.

Confederate Camps Naming Men To Go to Charleston.

Knoxville, Tenn., April 10.—(Special.)—The Fred Hull Bivouac of Confederate Veterans tonight elected delegates to attend the reunion at Charleston in May. They are: Major Hunter Nicholson and Captain J. L. Morgan. Alternates, H. O. Nelsen and Colonel J. C. Carter. Captain Morgan and Colonel Carter were for years citizens of Atlanta.

Augusta, Ga., April 10.—(Special.)—At a meeting of camp 435, United Confederate Veterans, held tonight, the following delegates to the Charleston confederate reunion were selected: B. H. Smith, Jr., Salem Ducher, R. H. Rand, Thomas G. Barrett, Walter Clerk, F. E. Eve, W. T. Butt, A. B. Saxon, J. H. Cranston, M. P. Carroll, J. Rice Smith. Augusta will send a hundred veterans in full uniform.

KILLED A NEGRO BURGLAR.

Si Anderson Shot While Resisting Arrest.

Huntsville, Ala., April 10.—(Special.)—Si Anderson, a negro burglar, was shot and killed by policemen late Sunday night while resisting arrest. Anderson, Wash Ford and an unknown negro, burglarized a hardware store and procured several fine pistols. The policemen got on the trail Sunday night and captured Ford after several shots had been fired. Anderson was located later and when halted on the street pulled a pistol, fired and ran. Lieutenant of Police Overton, Officer Smith and two others, returned the fire and ran the negro a block, when he fell with a bullet through his brain. No arrests have been made.

TWELVE-YEAR-OLD SUICIDE.

Boy Hangs Himself in an Old Blacksmith Shop.

Charlotte, N. C., April 10.—(Special.)—News reached here today of a peculiar suicide a few miles from the city. Charles Love, a twelve-year-old boy, committed suicide by hanging. He went to an old blacksmith, took a small rope, tied the noose, then tied the end of the rope to a beam and hanged himself. His body was found by his parents several hours afterwards. Death was caused by strangulation. His parents are heart broken at the affair and say they can think of no possible cause for the deliberately planned self-destruction.

Columbus News Condensed.

Columbus, Ga., April 10.—(Special.)—The Phoenix City Rifles were reorganized tonight with a membership of fifty-five.

Epworth League headquarters will be opened tomorrow near the union depot. The big tent for the state conference was put up today.

The thermometer registered 32 degrees this morning, and there was ice and a hard frost. It is feared that great injury was done early vegetables in this section.

Negro Accidentally Killed.

Wadley, Ga., April 10.—(Special.)—George Washington, a reliable negro living on Mr. P. W. Overstreet's place, near here, in undertaking to carry a plow to the field on a mule Saturday morning was thrown and fell on the plow and lived only ten minutes.

FIRST IN QUALITY. BLACK'S SPRING SHOES. FIRST IN STYLE.

Largest Stock Spring Shoes. Lowest Prices Spring Shoes.
Largest Stock Spring Shoes. Lowest Prices Spring Shoes.
Largest Stock Spring Shoes. Lowest Prices Spring Shoes.
Rush for Spring Shoes.
Big Big Bargains in Spring Shoes.

R. C. BLACK,

Sign Brass Tracks---35 Whitehall Street.

Farlinger's Cracker and Cake Department

XXX Soda, pound	6c	A B C Lem. Creams, pound	10c
Saratoga Flake, pound	15c	H. M. Pretzelettes, pound	20c
Pen Soda, pound	15c	Butter Wafers, can	25c
Choc. Marshmallow, pound	25c	Champagne Wafers, box	25c
Florentine, pound	20c	Pelin-Freax & Co.'s imported London crackers:	
Marshmallow, pound	25c	Chateau, pound	50c
Marshmallow (Gem), pound	25c	University, pound	40c
Lem. Cake, pound	25c	Dinner Biscuit, pound	40c
Fruit Honey Square, pound	22c	Pure Gluten Crackers, box	35c
Graham Gem, pound	20c		
H. M. Lady Finger, pound	35c		
Cheese Sandwich, box	25c		

Special attention country orders. Orders over $10 freight prepaid.

A. W. FARLINGER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER, 321-329 PEACHTREE ST., ATLANTA, GA

CONDUCTOR PATTERSON HURT.

He Fell from His Train While It Was Moving Very Rapidly.

Conductor J. D. Patterson, of the Georgia Pacific branch of the Southern, fell from his train near Riverside yesterday. He was brought to Atlanta and carried to his residence. He stepped from the car under the impression that he was stepping to the bottom step. He was painfully but not seriously injured.

They Married Secretly.

Americus, Ga., April 10.—(Special.)—A secret marriage occurring last December was announced here this afternoon. The parties were Joseph Johnson and Miss Alice Chapman, both children attending the public schools, and the announcement of their marriage created great surprise. The parents of the young lady knew of the nuptials, but consented to keep the secret until the couple finished school in June. The groom is seventeen and the bride fifteen.

"Plunger" Walter a Bankrupt.

New York, April 10.—Francis T. Walter, the hotel man, better known as "Plunger" Walter, today filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $39,774 and no assets.

Stop! Danger!

Persons in need of medical treatment are often aware that they are afflicted with some trouble, but put it off from time to time until they have a disease that is incurable. Would it not be best to stop and study your condition and be warned at the DANGER SIGNAL? Also, would it not be much more sensible to consult a physician and find out your just condition? DR. HATHAWAY & CO., the eminent specialists of this city, have the reputation of being the most skilled men in their specialty, and if you will go to them they will tell you the truth. Not only that—if you do not need treatment, they will tell you so; if you do, they will advise you the quickest and safest way to get well. Remember, they are experts and have had the best results of any specialists in this country in their line, have been located here for a long time, and the business men, press and their grateful patients heartily indorse their methods of treatment. Consult them and you are safe.



SPECIALTIES:
Syphilis, specific blood poison, nervous debility, stricture, impotency, unnatural discharges, kidney and urinary difficulties, piles, rheumatism, skin and blood diseases in all forms, catarrh and diseases of womankind.

Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blank No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh.

Office hours, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.; Sundays, 10 to 1 only.

Call or write DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 22½ South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. Inman building. Separate reception room for ladies.

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Accommodations and cuisine unsurpassed. Best way to travel and ship your goods. For adv. matter and particulars address J. J. Carolan, agent, Savannah, Ga.; R. H. Wright, agent, Norfolk, Va.; J. W. Smith, agent, 10 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.; W. Whitney, traffic manager; W. P. Turner, general passenger agent, general offices, Baltimore, Md.

Subscribe for The Sunday Constitution. Delivered at your house for $2.00 per annum.

CHICAGO RECALLS APPOMATTOX DAY

Roosevelt Given Rousing Reception at Hamilton Club Banquet.

ENTHUSIASM WAS INTENSE

Boxes of the Auditorium Crowded with Admirers of New Yorker.

TRIBUTES PAID LEE AND GRANT

Postmaster General Emory Smith Speaks on the Union and Other Orators Add Their Voices to His Declaration.

Chicago, April 10.—Seldom if ever in Chicago has a more enthusiastic body of men met around the banquet table than the one which met tonight under the auspices of the Hamilton Club, to celebrate Appomattox Day and to greet Governor Theo Roosevelt, of New York, who had come from Albany as the guest of honor of the club.

The enthusiasm was extended in generous measure to the other speakers of the evening, but the greater part of it was given to the governor when he rose to make his address on the "Strenuous Life." The hall was a mass of waving handkerchiefs and napkins and the cheers that greeted him as he rose prevented him for many minutes from beginning his speech. It was a greeting such as one man does not receive more than once or twice in a lifetime. The boxes of the auditorium, in which the banquet was held, as well as the seats in the hall back of the banquet floor, were filled with a large throng who had come to look on, to listen to the speeches, and these, as well as the members of the Hamilton Club and their invited guests, joined in the welcome that for a few minutes seemed to overpower the governor.

Fully 600 were around the banquet tables when President Cody, of the club, rapped for order, and in a short but felicitous speech introduced the guest of the evening. As soon as Governor Roosevelt was given a chance to talk, he spoke in part as follows:

Governor Roosevelt Speaks.

We of this generation do not have to face a task such as that our fathers faced, but we have our tasks, and woe to us if we fail to perform them! We cannot, if we could, play the part of China and be content to rot by inches in ignoble ease within our borders, taking no interest in what goes on beyond them; sunk in a scrambling commercialism heedless of the higher life, the life of aspiration, of toil and risk; busying ourselves only with the wants of our bodies for the day; until suddenly we find, beyond a shadow of question, what China has already found—that in this world the nation that has trained itself to a career of unwarlike and isolated ease is bound in the end to go down before other nations which have not lost the manly and adventurous qualities. If we are to be a really great people, we must strive in good faith to play a great part in the world. We cannot avoid meeting great issues. All that we can determine for ourselves is, whether we shall meet them well or ill. Last year we could not help being brought face to face with the problem of war with Spain. All we could decide was whether we should shrink like cowards from the contest, or enter into it as beseemed a brave and high-spirited people; and, once in, whether failure or success should crown our banners. So it is now. We cannot avoid the responsibilities that confront us in Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. All we can decide is whether we shall meet them in a way that will redound to the national credit, or whether we shall make of our dealings with these new problems a dark and shameful page in our history. To refuse to deal with them at all merely amounts to dealing with them badly. We have a given problem to solve. If we undertake the solution, there is, of course, always danger that we may not solve it aright; but to refuse to undertake the solution simply renders it certain that we cannot possibly solve it aright. The timid man, the lazy man, the man who distrusts his country, the overcivilized man who has lost the great fighting, masterful virtues, the ignorant man and the man of dull mind, whose soul is incapable of feeling the mighty lift that thrills "Stern men with empires in their brains"—all these of course shrink from seeing the nation undertake its new duties, shrink from seeing us build a navy and army adequate to our needs; shrink from seeing us do our share of the world's work by bringing order out of chaos in the great, fair tropic islands from which the valor of our soldiers and sailors has driven the Spanish flag. These are the men who fear the strenuous life, who fear the only national life which is really worth leading. They believe in that cloistered life which saps the hardy virtues in a nation, as it saps them in the individual; or else they are wedded to that base spirit of gain and greed which recognizes in commercialism the be-all and end-all of national life instead of realizing that, though an indispensable element, it is after all but one of the many elements that go to make up true national greatness. No country can long endure if its foundations are not laid deep in the material prosperity which comes from thrift, from business energy and enterprise, from hard, unsparing effort in the fields of industrial activity; but neither was any nation ever yet truly great if it believe upon material prosperity alone. All honor must be paid to the architects of our material prosperity; to the great captains of industry who have built our factories and our railroads; to the strong men who toil for wealth with brain or hand; for great is the debt of the nation to these and their kind. But our debt is yet greater to the men whose highest type is to be found in a statesman like Lincoln, a soldier like Grant. They showed by their lives that they recognized the law of work, the law of strife; they toiled to win a competence for themselves and those dependent upon them, but they recognized that there were yet other and even loftier duties—duties to the nation and duties to the race.

Black's Tribute to Grant.

Before Governor Roosevelt delivered his address, General John C. Black, of Chicago, spoke on "Grant," and eulogized the great commander in a warm and happy manner. His remarks were greeted with much applause. Of Grant, General Black said:

A very humane man, of many weaknesses, of wide experience, of many fortunes, trying all depths and all heights, fitted by his very frailties for his great task, for thereby he knew his fellowmen; of tender heart, yet of adamantine will that ruled the heart; docile in council, yet inexorable in execution; of clean speech and spotless fidelity; long silent to the public, yet gifted in converse with his friends; a merciless foe, a gentle conqueror, his fame will grow as more and more we realize the tremendous era in which he worked and in which he was with one exception the greatest actor. Commander! Conqueror! Preserver! Protector! President! Grant! Congressman Evan Settle, of Kentucky, followed with an address upon "Lee."

The applause which had greeted the remarks of General Black found its counterpart in the cheers that met the Kentuckian's praise of the great southern leader.

Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia, closed the addresses relating to the civil war by an address on "The Union." His remarks were met with the greatest applause and his sentiment that the flag that flew over the men who followed Grant, now flew alike for those who marched with Lee, and would continue to fly for both, called forth cheers of approval. His address was as follows:

Postmaster General's Speech.

Mr. Smith in part said:

The apple tree of Appomattox, even if it belong to the beautiful romances of history, never blossomed so fair and full as today. Its flower and fruit were never so fine and fragrant. The union which Appomattox re-established and cemented was never so strong and glorious. Its sacred bonds have now been welded, not merely by the mutual pledge of devotion, but by the fire of heroic service, side by side, under the common flag on a distant soil for the noble cause of humanity and civilization, and they never before bound up so much of national pride and hope and high aspiration.

You have blended the names of Grant and Lee in the tributes of this evening. The greatness and the magnanimity of the one and the valor and endurance of the other are the common heritage of the American people. Separated for a time by divided sentiment and allegiance, we are one today in loyalty, in conviction and in patriotic purpose. The great chieftains, illustrious products of the same national school at West Point, met at Appomattox with mutual respect and honor, and in their generous and chivalrous coming together typified the spirit of a reunited country. That historic hour dates a new union which is now a true union of hearts and of hands that none can sever.

Four days ago I stood a deeply moved witness as its consecration was sealed in precious blood and sacred dust. The war of the past year has been full of revelations of nobleness as well as of success. Never before did a triumphant nation send the living soldiers of its vanquished foe back to their homes at its own cost. Never before did a nation undertake to bring all of its own heroic dead, even its unidentified defenders, back from fields beyond the sea to be buried on their own soil. The scene at Arlington last Thursday, on the picturesque heights overlooking the national capital, was as unprecedented as it was impressive. There were the serried lines of open graves and waiting caskets, each draped with the American flag. There were 10,000 mourners, for all the people were mourners, watching with reverent mien under the bright sunlight. There were the president and his associates standing in the solemn presence with uncovered heads. The prayer was said; the requiem was sounded; the last salute was fired, and the fallen heroes of the nation, equally of the north and the south, the first thus jointly honored since the civil war, were laid to rest side by side in the great national cemetery, to be cherished with a nation's devoted care.

This was a suggestive hour. It links the past, the present and the future. Yesterday was the thirty-fourth anniversary of Appomattox. Tomorrow will be the first anniversary of the president's memorable Cuban message, which opened a new chapter of history. Within ten days will come the anniversary of the declaration of war. That war was so marvelous in its triumphs and so swift in its momentum and far-reaching in its conclusions, we have lived so fast and so much, we have entered upon such new and mighty questions, that we can hardly realize it is not yet a twelvemonth since the opening gun of the conflict, thundering the quiet order of Dewey, signalled a new star of hope and promise in the east and a new giant among the world powers. Appomattox ushered in the peaceful and wonderful development of thirty years which brought the nation to a point where, in its own progress and in the progress of the world, it must enter upon a wider sphere; and the inescapable duty of last year became the unsought but unavoidable means, under an overruling providence, of realizing that national necessity.

The obligations and the mandate of that national duty cannot be disputed. Two weeks ago I stood under the sunny sky of Cuba. I saw some of the villas of palm-thatched huts where, under the cruel order of concentration, thousands of hapless Cubans were herded, like sheep for the slaughter, to die of disease and starvation. It was a deliberate holocaust of extermination. Two hundred thousand human beings were literally starved to death. If our government had not interfered when it did, half a million men, women and children would have perished and their blood would have been on our skirts. When the president summoned Spain to withdraw, he left open the pathway of peace with justice. But when Spain blindly refused, a command greater than national ease, a duty higher than any material interests, a voice from God and from man left no course but to enforce the withdrawal and rescue of a doomed people.

As we have gone on conclusions have come, doubts have disappeared, results have vindicated, and discussion has advanced to new questions. A year ago we were discussing war, and events brought an undivided front. Nine months ago, so swift and unerring were the blows, we were discussing the cessation of hostilities, and the protocol as it came from the hands of the president was recognized as skillfully settling the provisional terms and preserving the safeguards and possibilities. Six months ago we were discussing the final conditions of peace, and the negotiations of Paris, strenuous, resolute and masterful, ended in the only agreement which meant real peace. Three months ago we were discussing the treaty, and not only did its ratification remove it from the arena of contention, but it is now accepted as wise, statesmanlike and altogether flawless. Then we were debating whether we should take the Philippines, and it came to be clear that there was no other course—no joint or divided sovereignty, no turning back to Spain, no leaving as a derelict on the ocean currents, no independence which means anarchy, no handing over to any other power. If there were doubts, they have vanished, and today the question is not whether we should have taken the Philippines, for no man now ventures to dispute it, but what shall we do with them?

That question the American people will answer, and it may well be that as the discussion goes on and events move forward the doubts and uncertainties will clear up, as they have cleared up in every preceding chapter of the advancing story. The people will answer, and they will answer with full regard for the rights and welfare of the Filipinos. They will answer also with a full sense of their own duty and obligations. And they will answer without branding themselves as incapable of playing their appropriate part in the world's broad arena and as unequal to the demands of progress and civilization. They do not share the unworthy sentiment that an individual or a nation has the right to run away from a perplexing or a burdensome duty by proclaiming that it hasn't character or ability enough to perform it.

The president holds these islands in trust for the American people until they can determine the future. He will give them good government. He has sent, and will send the best man, and there are Americans as capable of governing a distant and oriental people as the English or the Dutch. He will inspire confidence and encourage the development of their resources. He will not hold them as spoils. Nor is there anything in the imaginary difficulties of the objectors. For the expense, swollen in the eye of fancy to hundreds of millions, for the figures thus far make it reasonably clear that the revenues of all the islands, east and west, adjusted and administered for their own welfare and not for any exploitation, will fairly pay the cost of their governments. Not the army, pictured at hundreds of thousands, for it has been fixed at the standard of peace, and it is enough. Not the navy, for no greater navy will be required than would be needed in any event to protect our expanding commercial interests. Not any dangerous complications for our rights are respected by the world and we shall not divide the rights of others.

For one I am content to go to the progressive and patriotic American people with the question and leave it in their hands. Their instincts and their genius will settle it. We cannot undo the past. The responsibilities remain with the achievements and the glories. The American people have never shrunk from the obligations which have come to them in the unparalleled advance of the republic. There have been doubters and opponents at every stage, but the nation has moved steadily onward. In dealing with the new and mighty questions which events have brought to us, our countrymen will not be unmindful that as history unfolds itself civilization is resistlessly supplanting barbarism, and that we of America who are

"The heirs of all the ages in the foremost files of time,"

have a part to play in this great march of human progress. In the world's advance civilization has followed the sun in its westward course, and, girdling the globe, it now reaches where it began, and the Occident and the Orient meet under the free flag of the great republic.

At the conclusion of the banquet Governor Roosevelt spent a short time in his hotel, and was then driven to the Michigan Central depot, where he took a train for Ann Arbor, where he is to address the students of Michigan University tomorrow.

HAVING A SECOND HEARING.

Unusual Court Procedure in the McLendon Murder Case.

Montgomery, Ala., April 10.—(Special.)—A second preliminary hearing in the McLendon murder case will take place in Justice Fuller's court tomorrow morning. This unprecedented court procedure is occassioned by the fact that relatives of the murdered man, Vann, were dissatisfied with the first preliminary trial, before two or three magistrates of the vicinity in which the shooting took place, and which court held McLendon to the grand jury in the sum of $1,000. It is understood a half-brother of the deceased made a joint affidavit charging Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McLendon, Miss C. A. McLendon and Mrs. Vann, father, mother and daughters, with the murder of Vann, who was McLendon's son-in-law. The first warrant charged only the former with the killing.

The shooting took place near Naftel, in the lower section of this county, more than a month ago, and created a considerable sensation. The family is among the most prominent in the county.

Stove Manufacturers Meet.

Chicago, April 10.—A general meeting of stove manufacturers, representing practically all the territory between New England and the Rocky mountains, was held today to consider the advisability of advancing prices. It was decided to increase all prices 10 per cent, and to make the advance effective immediately.

TRINITY DEFEATS 'VARSITY BOYS

North Carolinians Win Over Georgians by 5 to 2.

WAS AN EXCITING CONTEST

Pitchers on Both Sides Did Their Part Well.

BANKSTON STRUCK OUT FOURTEEN MEN

But Costly Errors by His Team Gave the North Carolinians the Advantage—Another Game To Be Played Today—The Official Score.

Athens, Ga., April 10.—(Special.)—Georgia went down before Trinity this afternoon after an exciting contest. In the first inning a costly error by Stanley gave Trinity a lead of two runs and later on an error by Heidt helped the tarheels to victory. Aside from those two errors there was little difference in the work of the two teams. Neither pitcher was batted to any great advantage. Bankston made a phenomenal record of striking out fourteen men. The two teams play again tomorrow. Richardson will pitch for Georgia and the boys are going to pull themselves together for a victory. Below is the official score:

Georgia—	ab.	r.	bh.	po.	a.	e.
Stanley, rf..	2	0	0	0	0	1
McBride, ss..	4	0	3	1	2	1
DuBose, 2b..	4	0	0	0	2	0
Moore, c..	3	1	2	14	1	1
Flournoy, cf	3	0	1	1	0	0
Beusse, 3b..	4	1	1	1	0	0
Heidt, 1b..	3	0	0	7	0	1
Jones, lf..	3	0	0	2	0	0
Bankston, p..	3	0	1	0	14	1
Cox, rf..	2	0	0	1	0	1
Totals..	31	2	8	27	19	6

Trinity—	ab.	r.	bh.	po.	a.	e.
Smith, c..	5	0	1	8	4	0
Jordan, 3b..	5	2	1	1	2	2
Lambert, ss..	5	1	2	6	3	2
Card, cf..	5	0	1	0	1	0
Persons, lf..	3	1	1	0	0	0
Anderson, 2b..	5	0	2	3	2	1
Nicholson, 1b..	4	0	0	8	0	2
Flowers, rf..	4	0	0	0	0	0
McAfee, p..	3	1	1	1	7	0
Totals..	39	5	9	27	19	5

Summary—Earned runs, Trinity 1. Stolen bases, Trinity 4; Georgia 1. Two-base hits, Anderson, McBride, Moore. Three-base hits, Jordan, Card, Lambert, McBride. Home run, McAfee. Bases on balls, off Bankston 2; off McAfee 2. Hit by pitcher, McAfee, Heidt. Struck out, by Bankston, 14; by McAfee, 6. Time of game two hours and fifty minutes. Umpire, Brunson; scorer, Ridley; attendance 300.

ONE WINNING FAVORITE ONLY.

May Hempstead Captured the Tennessee Oaks Easily.

Memphis, Tenn., April 10.—Beautiful weather and six well filled races, including the Tennessee Oaks for three-year-old fillies, brought out a large attendance to Montgomery park today. The track was in splendid condition and good time was the order of the day.

The Tennessee Oaks, at a mile, was the fourth event on the programme and five high classed thoroughbreds elected to start. Headley and Nortons unbeaten mare, May Hempstead, was made a decided favorite, with Freak and Matanza next in demand. The talent played the Louisville mare heavily and forced the price down to 3 to 5 at the close. There is little to be said of the race itself.

When the flag fell Turner took May Hempstead to the front and under a gentle pull made all the running, winning well in hand by a length from Freak. Our Nellie, at long odds, finished third. The afternoon developed only one winning favorite. Summaries:

FIRST RACE—Five furlongs, three-year olds and up, selling: Celluloid, 104, Souhard, 4 to 1, won; The Diver, 109, T. Burns, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Little Jack Horner, 106, Everett, 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:03¾. Treopia, Stockholm, Nellie Baker, W. D. Hamilton, Red Admiral, Haveiock, Yo No Se, Opera Girl also ran.

SECOND RACE—Half mile, two-year-olds, selling: First Past, 105, Everett, 5 to 1 won; Harry Lucospo, 98, J. Hill, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Schnell Laufer, 101, Burns, 8 to 5, third. Time, 0:50¾. Bonnie Vard, Solent, Expelled, O'Carno, Lord Weir, Outline, Fine Shot, Colbert, Eschscholtzia, Lord Klichner, Dinornis also ran.

THIRD RACE—Seven furlings, purse: Dave Waldo, 104, Holden, 4 to 1, won; Timemaker, 114, Burns, 3 to 1 and even, second; Alleviate, 106, Conley, 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:28½. Linda, Joe Clark, Mariti, DeBride, Don't Care, Tenby also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Tennessee Oaks, mile, three-year-old fillies: May Hempstead, 117, N. Turner, 3 to 5, won; Freak, 117, T. Burns, 4 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Our Nellie, 117, Rutter, 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:45¾. Lizzie Kelly, Matanza also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Steeplechase, about two miles: Red Duchess, 131, Reny, 6 to 1, won; Laura May, 126, Holden, 8 to 5 and out, second; Jack Hays, 133, Lawless, 8 to 1, third. Time, 0:52¾. Florida Rose fell at sixth hurdle and did not finish. Jack Hays lost rider, but Lawless re-mounted and secured third money.

SIXTH RACE—Five furlongs: Meddler, 121, Van Dusen, 10 to 1, won; Braw Lad, 124, Caywood, 4 to 1 and 3 to 2, second; Primate, 121, Aker, 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:03¼. J. P. S., Sacket, Mamie Callan, Miss Lynah, Easter Card, Laurentian, Colonel Cassidy, Flying Bird and Free Hand also ran.

Memphis Entries Today.

First race—Five furlongs, selling, maidens: Blue Lick, Jockey Joe, Windward, Tarsus, St. Wood, Candock, 107; Stutgart, Shell Lake, Buenos Ayrean, 184; Sidtilia, 102.

Second race—One mile: Meadowthorpe, 115; Muskaline, George B. Cox, 111; George Krats, 108; Eva Rice, Aunt Maggie, 106; Sir Blaze, Sir Gatlan, Hobart, Chancery, 96.

Third race—Half a mile, two-year-olds:

Southern Girl, 107; Onota, Belle of Orleans, Insurrection, Molly Newman, 105; The Laviel, 103; Ina Pearl, Franklin Bell, Oda Fordham, Two Slipper, 101; Princess Fedora, 103; Butterfly, Dode, Zertha, 99.

Fourth race—Gaston hotel stake, half a mile: Flaunt, D. Riddle, Petit Maitre, McKeekin, Greenock, N. W. Brode, Boundlee, Caviar, 118.

Fifth race—One mile and one-sixteenth, selling: Basquil, 120; Wilson, 114; Sea Robber, 114; Tony Honig, 112; Forget-Me-Not, 109; Udah, 103; Ed Tipton, 101; Jimp, 99; Uhlhlers, 98; Salvarse, 96; Mark Hanna, 93; Myosotis, 90; Kitty Regent, 88.

Sixth race—Five furlongs, selling: Garble, 107; Prince Eothlan, 104; Toad Stone, 104; Hanan, 104; Ada T. Inez T. Rosie Burke, Kastaine, Cherry Head, Miss Fordham, Catherine D, 102.

All Classes like the delicate Sweet of GRAPE-NUTS

The newest breakfast food in the market and probably the most scientifically made. They are so easy of digestion that babes in arms grow fat on Grape-Nuts. Try for your breakfast tomorrow.

GROCERS SELL.

MEAT CHEMICALLY TREATED.

Court of Inquiry Still Hears the Same Old Story.

Washington, April 10.—The army court of inquiry resumed its sessions at 10 o'clock today with Rear Admiral John G. Walke, president of the Nicaragua canal commission, on the stand. He said that canned roast beef had been used by the commissariat parties on the isthmus. He added that the men did not like this beef, preferring bacon and the fresh beef; but while this was true, the canned beef had not been found to be unwholesome.

Dr. Charles H. Castle, an assistant surgeon of the First Ohio cavalry, for a time brigade surgeon, and one of the men whose name was given by Lieutenant Gampfer as being present at Lakeland, Fla., when Mr. Morehouse, agent for Armour & Co., said that the beef had been chemically treated, said that on two occasions he feared the meat spoiled after it had passed inspection. On the 16th of August he had met the Armour agent, his name he did not know, in the presence of Captain Carmichael and Lieutenant Gampfer at the commissary department. On this occasion Dr. Castle had called the attention of the agent to some discolorations of a greenish character on the meat, when the agent had replied:

"The discoloration is due to some chemical with which the beef was treated upon being put in the refrigerator."

"I asked him what the formula was," continued Dr. Castle, "but he replied that he did not know—that the formula was unknown to him."

Dr. Sidney Reid, a reporter, testified to the authenticity of the Associated Press interview which General Miles had in New York, in which he was quoted as saying that the canned roast beef was nothing more than the refuse from which beef extract had been made, and that he had overwhelming evidence that the embalmed beef was chemically treated.

HAVE RETURNED TO KNOXVILLE

Court Officials Who Had Business Out of the State.

Knoxville, Tenn., April 10.—(Special.)—Judge T. A. R. Nelson and Attorney General E. F. Mynatt, the criminal court officials who fled from the reach of the Tennessee legislature, returned to the city tonight from Murphy, N. C. They acknowledge having left for the purpose stated and say they were provoked to indignation by reports circulated that the legislature would prefer charges against them. After they heard no charges were to be made they returned. They are willing to stand an honest investigation, but will not submit to persecution. They believe the legislature is powerless to abolish the court.

"THE FIRST STORE OF THE SOUTH."

CHAMBERLIN JOHNSON DUBOSE CO.

A Wash Goods Ad With a Money Interest to It.

This ad tells of nothing but money-saving on your Wash Goods purchases. It is conceived in economy. It is born of money-saving. Not a stingy little two-by-four saving, but a saving worth while mentioning—a Chamberlin-Johnson way of doing things. Nor do the items savor of some old timey, out of style weaves, but the newest of the new—the most desirable. When you read come quickly, these prices will not warrant a delay of an hour, much less a day.



Nineteen Cents for Imported Organdies.

Yes, you can get Imported Organdies for 19c. You can get them for 15c, for 12 1-2c, but not these kind. These are the best. The 39c and 45c kinds. The kinds made by Freres Koechlin and Koechlin, Bumgartner & Cie, premier Organdie manufacturers of the world. The colors and patterns are the best the season has produced. This is the kind, and this kind only, that we propose to offer at 19c. This price is good for this week only. True, we expect to sell every yard ere the week closes, but should some remain we will not guarantee the price longer than this week. Remember the price for this week is:

19c for the best Colored Organdies, the 39c and 45c kinds.

Imported Madras. We mention two lots of Imported Madras. This one includes some Cheviots as well as Madras, which was carried from last season. The patterns are good, the quality the best, the weight is a trifle off, a bit too heavy. They are the regular 25c, 30c and 35c kinds, but this special lot as mentioned above, to close at 14

The other lot is a single fold Madras, new patterns, not on the counters over a fortnight. They are Greenlees & Lambies make, of Glasgow, Scotland; this alone will stand for their worth. Nothing better on our shelves for suits or separate skirts than these, as the proper weight and proper patterns are there. They are worth and priced over every dry goods counter at 35c. Our special price 23

Remnants of Lawn. Remnants of Lawns and Organdies already? Yes, quite a few, and of course of the patterns that sold most readily. Wash Goods Remnants is something we never have room for; hence, remnants of 12½c, 15c, 18c Lawns and Organdies for 05

Under the same head is mentioned a small lot of Lawns and Cotton Grenadines which were carried from last season. Not short lengths, but half prices—enough of each pattern to make about two dresses. Nothing in the lot sold for less than 12½c. From that on up to 23 cents. Special price for this lot 07

Carmelite Silk and Wool. This is very much like the old-time barege your mother wore when she was a girl—a fine, soft and clinging material of silk and wool on which are printed patterns very much after the Organdie fashion. Beautiful goods these—something that cannot be surpassed for a high-class wash gown. We price it under value, as it is worth 75 cents. We could not duplicate our patterns to sell for less than 75 cents. Special for this lot only 50

Write for our Illustrated Catalogue. It gives hints as to styles and tells of prices that are of interest to every Lady. It is free.

We prepay the expressage on all out of the city orders to the amount of $5 or more when accompanied by the cash.

FIREMEN WILL PLAY TRINITY

Game Will Be Played Wednesday at Brisbine Park.

WILL BE A SPIRITED CONTEST

McAfee and Smith Will Do the Battery Work for Trinity—Lawshe and LaFitte for Firemen.

Trinity college will play the Firemen's baseball team Wednesday afternoon at Brisbine park, and the game will be one of the most hotly contested that has been played in Atlanta in some time.

Trinity was scheduled to play the Techs on Wednesday, but the game was cancelled last night by error, the Techs refusing to play on the score of the allegation that the Trinity team contained professials. This the manager of the Trinity team strenuously denies.

As soon as the cancellation of the game became known, Chief Joyner entered into negotiations with Trinity, which is filling a two days' engagement in Athens. Last night he received a telegram stating that the team will accept his proposition.

The team that Chief Joyner will present will be the Firemen's team for this season with the exception of Dukes, who will play short.

Trinity will present one of the strongest teams it has ever had. Ardis Smith and McAfee, who caught and pitched respectively for the Merchants last year, will be the battery.

Following is the line-up and the battery order of the two teams:

Trinity.	Position.	Firemen.
Smith	Catcher..	Lafitte
Jordan..	Third Base.... ..	Short
Lambert..	Shortstop..	Dukes
Card..	Center Field	Erskine
Parsons..	Right Field..	Parker
Anderson	Second Base.... ..	Garrett
Nicholson..	First Base..	Harrison
Flowers..	Left Field..	Baldwin
McAfee..	Pitcher..	Lawshe

The Firemen's proceeds of the game will be devoted to buying new uniforms for this season.

The game will take place at Brisbine, and will be called promptly at 3 o'clock.

Following is a special to The Constitution from Athens concerning the game:

"Athens, Ga., April 10.—(Special.)—The Trinity college will play the Firemen in Atlanta Wednesday. The game put up today was a beautiful one, and Atlanta sports may expect to see some first class ball playing by this team. McAfee will pitch."

Every citizen with the good of Atlanta at heart will not fail to vote for the water bonds tomorrow.

Subscribe for The Sunday Constitution. Delivered at your house for $2.00 per annum.

"THE SPALDING" Name or Trade-Mark Represents the One Standard Of Quality in Athletic Goods

Christy Adjustable Saddle



Experts who have ridden the new Christy Adjustable Saddle claim that it is the easiest riding saddle ever made.

If a dealer does not carry Spalding's athletic goods in stock send your name and address to us (and his, too) for a copy of our handsome illustrated catalogue.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS. NEW YORK. Denver. Chicago.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY. Town of Oakland—Will be sold before the court house door in the city of Atlanta, Ga., within the legal hours of sale, the following property, towit:

One house and lot on Rankin street, described as follows: Commencing at a point one hundred feet from the corner of Chase and Rankin streets and running fifty feet along Rankin street, thence south one hundred feet, thence west fifty feet, thence north one hundred feet to beginning point and Rankin street, said land being in Oakland City, land lot 120, 14th district Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of J. N. Jones to satisfy a tax fi. fa. against said J. N. Jones for the year 1898. Tenant in possession, Carlton Scott, given written notice as required by law.

Also at the same time and place the following property, towit: One house and lot on Hood's drive, in the town of Oakland City, described as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of R. N. Holland's property and running along Hood's drive fifty feet, thence in a southerly direction one hundred and seventy feet to property of T. Dorsey, thence along the line of R. N. Dorsey fifty-five feet to line of R. N. Holland property, thence along line of Holland property one hundred and forty-four feet to beginning point and Evan's drive, said land being in land lot No. 121, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as property of Mrs. W. E. Carnes to satisfy a tax fi. fa against said Mrs. W. E. Carnes for the year 1898. Tenant in possession, Mrs. Hohn, given written notice as required by law.

Also at the same time and place the following described property, towit: Two vacant lots on Evan drive, town of Oakland City, land lot No. 121, 14th district Fulton county, Ga., described as follows: Commencing at north corner of Mrs. McDuffie's lot, on Evan's drive, and running along Evan's drive one hundred feet, thence southerly one hundred and fifty feet to dividing alley, thence along said alley one hundred feet, thence westerly one hundred and fifty feet to beginning point and Evan's drive. Levied on as the property of Forest Park Land Company to satisfy a tax fi. fa. for the year 1898 against said Forest Park Land Company.

This the 3d day of April, 1899.

M. P. RYAN, Marshal.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills

Must Bear Signature of Brent Good

SEE GENUINE WRAPPER.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price 25 Cents. GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

SEE GENUINE WRAPPER.

"PRINTED ON RED PAPER."

SYMPHONY CLUB CONCERT TONIGHT

Initial Concert and Formal Opening Will Take Place.

EXCELLENT TALENT TO APPEAR

Many Invited Guests of the Club Will Hear the Artists.

QUARTET AND MR. PIERCE TO PERFORM

Reception at the Clubhouse Will Take Place After the Performance at the Grand.

The Atlanta Symphony Club will give its initial concert and opening reception tonight at the Grand and at the club house. The affair promises to be one of the most elegant and will be the first of its kind in this city.

Elaborate arrangements have been made for the occasion and the number of invited guests besides the members of the club who will attend the concert will be very large. Each member has been allowed ten tickets, and with these he is expected to invite his friends who desire to go and enjoy the splendid and artistic programme which has been arranged for the occasion.

The Sappho quartet, the only organization of the kind in the south, and composed of four young ladies who have a high standing for their musical ability in many parts of the country where they have been heard, will appear. The quartet is composed of Misses Eloise Mooty, first soprano; Maud Reynolds, second soprano; Louise Seals, contralto, and Emma Burrus, second contralto.

The quartet is under the direction of Professor J. Lewis Browne, who for a number of years studied at the New England Conservatory of Music and has a recognized place among the leading musicians of the east. He is a conductor who directs the masterpieces with a finesse of expression and style found only in the most prominent and highly favored directors.

The voices composing the quartet are rare in quality and blend with a tonality of great sweetness. The style of music sung by the young ladies is classical, and each of them being an accomplished musician gives them an insight into the most difficult passages of the classics.

The quartet will be assisted by Mr. Oliver Williard Pierce. He has performed in the capitals of Europe and before the crowned heads, and has a reputation outside of the United States even greater than that within it.

The numbers on the programme have been arranged so as to please the critical audience which will greet the musicians tonight, and the renditions will be of the highest merit.

The seats inside of the railing of the Grand have been especially reserved for the members of the club.

The members of the club will be in evening dress. After the concert the specially invited guests and members of the club will go to the club house, which is only a few steps from the Grand, and there the social opening of the club will take place.

The club house, which has been handsomely furnished, will be decorated in an appropriate style and a musical programme will probably be rendered. Refreshments will be served, and the occasion will be a social one, the like of which the club expects to often repeat for the benefit of the members and their friends.



SAPPHO QUARTET WHICH WILL BE HEARD TONIGHT.

COLONEL HARRISON TALKS ON THE BOND ELECTION

The water board met in special session at the city hall at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. All the commissioners were present, and the bond election was the only topic considered. The commissioners decided to do all in their power to carry the bonds, and will be at the polls tomorrow to solicit votes. Every indication points to the success of the election.

Colonel George W. Harrison, president of the board of water commissioners, made the following statement yesterday concerning the bond election:

"I have an abiding confidence in the common sense of the people of Atlanta, and believe that when they realize the necessity and importance of this measure they will vote to issue bonds.

"As to the necessity of the issue, I will state that the demand for water is far in excess of our means to lay mains and pipes. The people need water and ought to have it. The present generation has paid for streets, sidewalks, lights, sewerage and sanitary improvements, and it is but justice that posterity should bear a share in the important matter of providing an abundant supply of pure water. The people are taxed up to their full measure and were not the demand for an abundant supply of pure water so imperative, I might feel inclined to favor delay. If this bond issued is voted down, the council may have to levy a special tax to meet demands which are imperative. In justice to the people who need water, the work cannot be delayed. The interests of humanity demand prompt action.

"One of the strongest demands for water comes from people residing on lots where they are now compelled to use water from contaminated wells. A number of deaths have been reported from typhoid fever caused by using water from these wells. The number of these contaminated, typhoid-fever-producing wells is increasing. It will be money well spent to give these people pure water, for the health of the people is a matter of great importance. An abundant supply of pure water will reduce the amount to be expended by the sanitary department in future years.

"It is true that $8,000 will have to be expended annually for interest on these water bonds, but it must be remembered that the revenue will increase largely every year from the use of water furnished by the money arising from these bonds, which we would not have otherwise. So the $8,000 will not be a burden, as the increased receipts will not only pay the interest, but leave a surplus besides. Another strong reason why the bonds should be issued is that public sentiment is unifying in favor of building small industries and encouraging home enterprises. Water will be indispensable to many of them, and the water board should be put in a condition to meet their wants without delay. The fact of this ability on the part of the water board to supply the water needed will be an argument in favor of locating industrial enterprises in our midst. To sum it up, the material interests and the health of the city imperatively demand the introduction of an abundant supply of pure water. Those who now enjoy the benefits of a supply of pure water may feel satisfied with things as they are, but should the suggestion to do only a small amount of the work every year prevail, many who are now in need of water would have to wait indefinitely for it. Such a course would not be fair. They need water and need it right now. Let every voter do as he would have others do by him, were he in their situation. The issuing of the bonds will enable the water board to meet the requirements of the hour, and I believe that the people will vote to issue them, and thus sustain the mayor and general council in authorizing the board to prosecute the great work of supplying the people with an element so essential to health and prosperity as pure water, and the board in thus meeting the demands of the hour.

"An effort has been made to make it appear that a considerable amount of the bond issue is to be expended in laying large mains, the inference being that these mains would be non-productive, when in fact they are a necessity in perfecting the system, so as to enable the department to supply the distributing pipes and give fire protection. Judge Hillyer, the former president of the board, has been an insistent advocate of extending the large mains, especially in the direction of West End, which is conclusive that he recognizes the necessity of large mains in perfecting the system. He also worked and voted for the bonds last year, and the necessity is more pressing now than then, and increasing daily. His change of position is hard to understand, especially in view of the fact that at a meeting of the board on March 22d, Commissioner Hillyer seconded the motion that Commissioner Erwin, chairman of the pipe committee, be requested to prepare and publish a statement showing the necessity for and the reasons why the bond election for water bonds should carry."

FAVORS MORTGAGE HOLDERS.

Kansas Judge Fails To Sustain the Stillwell Interests.

Fort Scott, Kas., April 10.—The Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf mortgage holders seem to have gained an advantage over the Stillwell interests in court here today, as far as the company's property in Kansas is concerned.

Judge Simmons, of the district court, was asked by the Stillwell interests to make an ancillary order appointing the receivers for the Kansas property that were appointed by Judge Gibson at Kansas City for the Missouri property, but he refused, saying he would not be made a cat's paw for either side. His ground was that he had no jurisdiction.

Immediately the attorneys representing the mortgage interests filed an ancillatory in the court here asking United States Judge Hook to appoint the receivers that are to be named by the federal court in St. Louis. The matter is being presented to Judge Hook at Leavenworth.

Secretary of British Embassy Dies.

Washington, April 10.—Mr. Godfrey Bland, first secretary of the British embassy at Washington, died suddenly tonight of heart failure at the embassy.

Huntsville's New Officers.

Huntsville, Ala., April 10.—(Special.)—Mayor Jere Murphy and the old city council retired from office today and were succeeded by ex-Alderman Alfred Moore as mayor and four newly elected aldermen. The new council held a meeting tonight and elected new officers. Shelby S. Fletcher was elected city clerk and Assessor Henry C. Pollard, tax collector; James R. Stevens, treasurer; W. B. Bankhead, city attorney; Frank Murphy, superintendent of streets; E. W. Hamlet, superintendent of waterworks; David D. Overton, chief of police; U. M. Mitchell, night chief.

RAW AS BEEF FROM ECZEMA!

No Torture Equal to the Itching and Burning of This Fearful Disease.

Not much attention is often paid to the first symptoms of Eczema, but it is not long before the little redness begins to itch and burn. This is but the beginning, and will lead to suffering and torture almost unendurable. It is a common mistake to regard a roughness and redness of the skin as merely a local irritation; it is but an indication of a humor in the blood—of terrible Eczema—which is more than skin-deep, and can not be reached by local applications of ointments, salves, etc., applied to the surface. The disease itself, the real cause of the trouble, is in the blood, although all suffering is produced through the skin; the only way to reach the disease, therefore, is through the blood.



Mr. Phil T. Jones, of Mixersville, Ind., writes:

"I had Eczema thirty years, and after a great deal of treatment my leg was so raw and sore that it gave me constant pain. It finally broke into a running sore, and began to spread and grow worse. For the past five or six years I have suffered untold agony and had given up all hope of ever being free from the disease, as I have been treated by some of the best physicians and have taken many blood medicines, all in vain. With little faith left I began to take S. S. S., and it apparently made the Eczema worse, but I knew that this was the way the remedy got rid of the poison. Continuing S. S. S., the sore healed up entirely, the skin became clear and smooth, and I was cured perfectly."

Eczema is an obstinate disease and can not be cured by a remedy which is only a tonic. Swift's Specific—

S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD

—is superior to other blood remedies because it cures diseases which they can not reach. It goes to the bottom—to the cause of the disease—and will cure the worst case of Eczema, no matter what other treatment has failed. It is the only blood remedy guaranteed to be free from potash, mercury or any other mineral, and never fails to cure Eczema, Scrofula, Contagious Blood Poison, Cancer, Tetter, Rheumatism, Open Sores, Ulcers, Boils, etc. Insist upon S. S. S.; nothing can take its place.

Books on these diseases will be mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

IF COFFEE DIGESTS

All is well. About one person in 3 suffers some form of bodily ail that gradually disappears when coffee is left off entirely.

Then "what to drink" is the question. Postum Food Coffee is the nearest approach in taste (identical when carefully made) but instead of being a drug, it is the highest form of nourishment, fattening and strengthening babies, children and adults.

JUDGE SUSTAINS THE CHARTER

Edgewood Is a Valid Municipality, According to Decision.

THE CASE WILL BE APPEALED

Supreme Court Will Be Asked To Settle the Existence of Atlanta Suburb.

Judge Lumpkin, in a decision handed down yesterday, sustained the charter incorporating the town of Edgewood, which has been attacked by a number of citizens of that municipality, who claimed the town was illegally constituted.

The decision was a very short one. It read as follows:

"After hearing and considering the application for injunction in this case, the same is denied and the injunction refused. See the decision of the supreme court in Thomas vs. Austin, sheriff, 103 Ga., 701, and cases therein cited."

The case will be appealed to the supreme court. The contending parties believe that they have a substantial right in the case and will test the question in the higher court, which has passed on similar cases.

The injunction was filed by A. H. Benning et al. against the mayor and board of aldermen of the town, on the ground that the charter should not have been passed by the legislature as was done, but should have been granted by the superior court of the county.

This contention was made before the committee of the house of representatives, but that body said it could not consider a legal point, but that such would have to be decided by the supreme court.

The citizens of the town do not want to incur a great quantity of liability and then have the charter turned down, but are anxious that the question be settled at once. The decision of the supreme court, which will be obtained in a few months, will be final and according to it the town will proceed or have to be re-incorporated under the rules of the superior court.

There was much interest in the outcome of the hearing which was had before Judge Lumpkin last Thursday afternoon.

Their Annual State Convention.

Montgomery, Ala., April 10.—(Special.)—The annual state convention of the Traveler's Protective Association will be held in this city commencing tomorrow at noon. There will be about one hundred delegates in attendance, and an interesting session is anticipated.

SOMETHING ABOUT THEODORE THOMAS

Whose Coming Will Be an Event in Musical Circles.

RARE TREAT FOR ATLANTA

Music Lovers Are Manifesting the Greatest Interest in Concerts.

SOCIETY WILL ATTEND EN MASSE

Sale of Season Tickets Is Now on and the Prospects Indicate Packed Houses.

The Atlanta spring festival of music, which opens next Monday, inaugurates a series of musical events unsurpassed in the history of the south. The great orchestra with its soloists under the direction of Mr. Theodore Thomas constitutes a musical organization unsurpassed in the world.

Mr. Thomas is recognized throughout the world as a man who has stood above all other men in America for the best and highest in music, and yet has been enabled by his surpassing genius to more largely make music popular in America than any other living man. There has been no musical event in the last quarter of a century in America in which Mr. Thomas and his orchestra have not been conspicuous figures.

The success of his great orchestra in New York made possible the other orchestras which have grown up in different parts of the country. He has for many years been the central figure in the great festivals in Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Boston and New York. The achievements of his orchestra have more than any other event in the history of music in America made possible the high place America occupies at the present time in the musical world.

At 10 o'clock each morning in the city of Chicago Mr. Thomas meets his musicians in a body, and from 10 o'clock until 1 they diligently and patiently search for the secret meanings and unravel the highest conceptions of the greatest composers of the world. They do not meet to practice on their instruments, for they are artists already. They meet to study under the direction of Mr. Thomas. This work has continued year after year until they play with a spirit, understanding and precision marvelous even to the initiated.

To hold this large body of men together year after year costs a vast sum of money. For years a small party of gentlemen in Chicago, interested in the education and elevation of their fellow men, have paid over half a million of dollars out of their own pockets, in addition to all the receipts from concerts and festivals and other musical engagements of this great orchestra. Of their generosity and public spirit the city of Atlanta is to be a beneficiary, for without their generosity there would be no orchestra of such surpassing excellence as that of the Thomas orchestra.

It is said that the Boston Symphony orchestra has only within the last two or three years become self-supporting; that for twenty years a single public spirited citizen of Boston made up the annual deficit in the expenses of the Boston Symphony orchestra, and during the time that he was paying the deficit he has expended more than a million dollars in maintaining that great organization. That Atlanta is to have an opportunity to hear the Chicago orchestra with its matchless soloists is owing to the public spirit of a number of Atlanta citizens.

The sale of season tickets is now taking place at the office of Mr. T. H. Martin, secretary of the Atlanta Business League, in the Prudential building. The sale thus far has been gratifying and every musician, every student of music and every one who is interested in music will doubtless attend all of the concerts. Each programme is different, and yet the four programmes together make a series of musical performances of the highest possible value to any one who is desirous of becoming acquainted with all that is best in music. The price for admission, with the privilege of the best seats in the house, cannot be secured for as little money anywhere in America as is offered to the holders of season tickets at the Atlanta Spring Festival Association.

It is advisable that those desiring seats should secure them at once.

In 1858 Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER said of **BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES** "I think better of that which I began thinking well of." Fac-Simile Signature of John I. Brown & Son on every box.

Sit Down Like a Philosopher

to your meals and take a cheerier view of life as you look into your glass of Liebig's Malt Extract—will you give a stimulus to your appetite—a zest and flavor to your food, and serve as a crutch to your weak, tired stomach. Besides, it is real nourishment and a pure tonic. The weakest stomach can easily digest Liebig's Malt Extract. The most fagged out brain experiences none of the ill after effects that come from any form of alcoholic tonics or fiery liquors. The weak get strong and the strong get stronger, both mentally and physically.

Especially beneficial to weak and nervous women and nursing mothers.

Pint bottle..... .....15c
Per dozen.....$1.50

Jacobs' Pharmacy

Three Stores { 6-8 Marietta St. 23 Whitehall St.

"THE FIRST STORE OF THE SOUTH."

CHAMBERLIN JOHNSON DUBOSE CO.

Rich Are the Offerings in the Carpet and Furniture Store.

With such a large stock and shown in the largest single floor carpet room in the United States, what else could our offerings be but *rich*. Here are hundreds of patterns in Ingrains, Velvets, Moquettes, Body Brussels, Tapestry and Wiltons you will see on no other floor in the country—exclusive patterns—those controlled by ourselves. You can here see new colorings which cannot be duplicated on more than half a dozen carpet floors in the country. What a stock it is to be sure—another such a one could not be found in a day's journey. We mention some special numbers for this week's buyers:



All-Wool Ingrains "All-wool" as applied to Carpets often covers a multitude of sins—jute and short shoddy wool. Here it means what it should—long fibre wool, strong and silky, not short and brittle. Here are three of our "all-wool" kinds—more than a score of patterns to choose from at each price, which includes the making, lining with carpet paper and laying on the floor:

60c All-wool Ingrain at . . 50c
65c All-wool Ingrain at . . . 60c
75c All-wool Ingrain at . . 65c

Summer Mattings Have never done as much Matting business so early in the season. Have never been prepared so well—there are actually hundreds of rolls and dozens of qualities. We tell specially of 10 patterns each of Japanese and China Matting, jointless, with strong cotton warp. These have all along sold at 30c and 35c a yard, but priced now to close these special lots, laid on your floor at . . . . . ***.25***

Oriental Rugs For Little One bale of Oriental Rugs—or about fifty rugs—will be priced at a half less than value. They are genuine Kazakdji rugs, which are noted for the beauty of their colorings and patterns. They range in size from 2 feet 10 inches to 3 feet 6 inches in width and run up to 6 feet in length. Fifteen dollars is a fair average price for these, but a lucky purchase places us in a position to take a five-dollar bill from this; thus for this one bale, while they last, your choice at ***10.00***

Domestic Smyrna Rugs These Rugs are sold in hundreds of instances for the imported kinds, as they can readily be. The pile is as long and as closely woven. The patterns of the imported kinds are duplicated exactly, with the exception that our own Yankee makers give them brighter and better colorings than the dusky maker across the eastern seas. Of course, we have the imported kinds—you can put them side by side and draw your own conclusion as to their merits, but you will do like nine out of ten of our customers—take a Domestic Rug.

2 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft. sizes . $2.00
3 ft. by 6 ft. sizes . . . $3.00
4 ft. by 7 ft. sizes $6.00

Our $1.00 a Yard Velvet Carpets We sell a Velvet Carpet at a dollar a yard, made, lined with carpet paper and laid on your floors which is sold at a dollar and a quarter the country over. Carpet dealers in Philadelphia, one of the cheapest carpet markets in the world, get $1.25 for them. Carpet dealers in New York, Baltimore and Chicago get $1.25 and as high as $1.35 for them: some getting $1.35 for the carpet and charging 10 cents a yard extra for making and laying. We get an even dollar for this same quality, made at the same mills, in the same patterns, besides giving you the advantage of our exclusive patterns to select from. Let us show you these—the head of the Brussels family.

Dining Room Furniture Mention.

On our floors will be found a most complete line of English Oak, Golden Oak and Flemish Oak Dining Room Furniture. These are the popular woods in Dining Room Furniture—nothing surpassing them in style. The English and golden oak finish are the best ever given to this most worthy wood, but as a craze in Furniture nothing has taken the hold on popular fancy as much as Flemish Oak. This is the same dark and stately finish that prevailed under the old Dutch or Flemish dynasties during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The pieces are exact duplicates of those in use during that period. They show the same dull finish, the same quaint carvings—the same lines on which these pieces were built during that artistic age. Our window room on the Hunter street entrance is now fitted up complete with this popular style. You should see it, it's worth a special trip of a long ways to merely look at, as an example of modern Dining Room Furnishing. A hint at prices:

Flemish Oak Sideboards . . . . . $29.00 to $165.00
Flemish Oak China Closets . . . . . $25.00 to $ 75.00
Flemish Oak Buffets . . . . . $12.50 to $ 16.50
Flemish Oak Dining Tables . . . . . $17.50 to $ 65.00
Flemish Oak Dining Chairs, set of 8 . . . $35.00 to $ 70.00

Four Specials in Dining-Room Furniture.

Golden Oak Dining Tables; beautifully quartered and highly polished, 4 feet wide (note the width) with extra heavy fluted legs. 6-foot extension $10.00, 8-foot extension $12.50, and 10-foot extension . ***15.00***

Oak Dining Chairs, antique finish, cane seat, with brace arms, worth $7.50 per set of six. Special price ***5.40***

Write for our Illustrated Catalogue. It gives hints as to styles and tells of prices that are of interest to every Lady. It is free.

Golden Oak Sideboard, quartered and hand-polished, 4 feet wide with 18x40-inch French plate mirror, two swell top drawers and neatly carved. Special ***20.00***

Quartered Oak Dining Chairs, golden oak finish' full box seat, very highly polished. Per set of 6 side and 2 arm chairs to match $20.00. Same with genuine leather seat at ***26.50***

We prepay the expressage on all out of the city orders to the amount of $5.00 or more, when accompanied by the cash.

WILL BUILD NEW DEPOT.

Rumor in Birmingham of a Railroad Move—Other News.

Birmingham, Ala., April 10.—(Special.)—It is announced that the Southern railway has purchased two blocks of property adjacent to their freight depot in the heart of the city here and will build a fine freight depot and office building. The price paid is given at $100,000. Assistant General Superintendent J. S. B. Thompson, headquarters in Atlanta, who was here today, refused to affirm the announcement.

Official circulars have been issued calling the eleventh annual encampment of the Alabama department of the Grand Army of the Republic to meet in Birmingham May 5th.

The democratic nominee for mayor, W. M. Drennen, and the nominees of the party for aldermen and police commissioners, will have no opposition. The time for entering the race closed tonight and the election will occur May 1st.

Jesse Stallings, member of congress from the second district, in an interview here, announced that he will be a candidate for the democratic nomination for governor of Alabama in 1900. Ex-Congressman C. M. Shelley and Captain W. C. Ward of this (Jefferson) county, are avowed candidates for the nomination, while Dr. R. M. Cunningham, of this county, is also mentioned. Stallings has commenced his race already, so it is announced.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS

Open all the year.
2,500 feet elevation on the
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway
Extension to the
New Homestead,
containing one hundred additional suites of rooms with private baths, ready for the spring season.
Hotel and bathhouse now under one roof.
Most curative baths known for rheumatism, gout and nervous troubles. Every bath from flowing springs of natural hot water.
Golf Links and Well-kept Greens
Fine livery and magnificent mountain surroundings.
Excursion tickets on sale at principal railway ticket offices throughout the country.
FRED STERRY, Manager.
Hot Springs, Bath County Va.

Italy Formally Invited by the Czar.

Rome, April 10.—Italy has been formally invited to the disarmament conference at The Hague, and has appointed as one of her delegates Marquis Visconti Venesta, minister of foreign affairs in the late Rudini cabinet. This is held to imply that the vatican will not be invited to send a delegate.

Sweeny, the Composer, Dead.

Chester, Pa., April 10.—Professor John R. Sweeny, the composer, died at his home in this city today, aged sixty-two. Professor Sweeny was one of the most widely-known religious song writers in the United States.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Peter Lynch

AT 95 WHITEHALL ST.

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Importers,
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ATLANTA, GA

The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

CLARK HOWELL.....Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL.....Pres't and Bus. M'g'r

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ATLANTA, GA., April 11, 1899.

Pana and Palmetto Contrasted.

The terrible race riot which has just occurred in Pana suggests that Palmetto is not without a partner when the inciting cause is the same.

It matters not whether it be in the state of Abraham Lincoln or of Robert Toombs, blood is thicker than water, and any attempt by an inferior race to encroach on or control the claims of the superior race will receive the same answer. When negroes had terrorized the people of Palmetto with midnight crimes they were summarily dealt with, although there was law enough to have done the work just as well. Then when people of the same color went into the heart of Illinois, the home of the author of the emancipation proclamation, it was found that the white men there resented their encroachments, and the tragedy of yesterday is but a continuation of the same event which marked the tragedy of Virden. There was law also in Illinois by which these strangers should have been protected, but it amounted to nothing when that indefinable line between Caucasian claims and Ethiopian assertion had been reached. The white man of Illinois backed by his governor, himself a republican, was fully as extreme in his work as were the white men who entered Palmetto under the protest of a democratic governor.

Of course, all of this is lamentable. It is a pity that men of different races have to suffer where the law endeavors to make them equal. It is still greater pity when even the laws of nature are violated and men are sometimes abused for attempting to earn their daily bread. But while it is a pity, this weakness of our nature exists, and it is just as strong in the one section as in the other. While we are trying to build up to that high plane where concrete justice unmixed with human passion can exist, let us remember that no one section has a right to criticise the other, and that lamentable events which sometimes occur in one place and sometimes in another, are but accidents, so far as location is concerned, because the same conditions transported a thousand miles would have brought about the same result.

Taken all in all, the southern states have carried their burden with remarkable success. The people of this section have solved for the first time in history the problem of two races existing together, the one in the tent of the other. But when strangers and meddlers come to interfere with this ideal condition by inciting the inferior race to hopes which can never be gratified, they play the part of marplots, bring disaster to their victims and then flee the scene of action, leaving trouble behind.

Declare for Open Meetings.

The board of education of the city of Atlanta will hold a special meeting this afternoon.

It is to be hoped that the board will be a unit in acceding to the public wish that its proceedings should henceforth be public. Now that the fact has been established that open meetings are the general rule throughout the length and breadth of the land, conservatism must be satisfied, and there is no reason to doubt what the result of today's meeting will be.

Strong as were the answers from school boards already published in favor of open meetings, one which has just been received from the board of education of Paterson, N. J., is of particular moment. In that letter, speaking for the board, Superintendent A. B. Poland says:

All meetings of the board of education of this city, and of all its committees, are public. Any citizen, newspaper reporter or other person not a member of the board, is at liberty to be present without restriction at any or all of our meetings. We find the practice of open meetings a great advantage. Policies are necessarily discussed fully and dispassionately, inasmuch as all that is said is taken down by newspaper reporters, who are always present. The public is enabled thereby to obtain a full and impartial statement of the motives actuating the board or any of its members. It rarely happens that anything misleading gets into the public press. I regard open meetings of the board and its committees as productive of the best educational results. We have no by-laws requiring meetings to be public other than the regular meetings of the board, but by resolution of the several committees the practice of open meetings has been firmly established.

In this letter the whole contention is covered in a nutshell. A most important body in any city is its board of education. That board has in charge a double duty, doubly public—the expenditure of taxes paid by the public for a specific purpose, in which all taxpayers are interested, and the control of the education which is to be given to the children of the city, in which all parents are interested. Taxpayers, therefore, have a right to know why their money is expended, and parents have a right to be heard and felt in the policies which enter into the education of their own children. This proposition is too plain to be contested. The taxpayer has just as much right to know why a member of the board of education gives a certain direction to his money as he has to know why a member of the board of police commissioners, or of any other public body, does the same thing. It is a question of whether the taxpayers have any rights or not. Do they exist simply for the purpose of meeting drafts upon their purses, or have they the American right of participation in the discussion which leads to expenditure?

All this being admitted, without even the appearance of a contest, why should the meetings of the board not be public?

The only answer which has been made throughout this entire controversy has been that possibly, on rare occasions, some personal matter might come up which had better be considered in private. As far as that objection is concerned, it does not hold in the other cities of the union in which there is just as much care for the proprieties as there possibly can be in the city of Atlanta. But passing that by, all the advocates of open meetings, both in the board and out of it, have freely consented that whenever the board thinks a special matter should be considered privately it should have the right to do so, and exercise it. In every resolution which has been offered for public meetings before the board, a proviso to this effect has been inserted. Not only is this true, but even if public meetings were ordered at once, the request of any single member of the board for private consideration of a specific personal question would be readily agreed to by every one of his brother members. Hence this objection can no longer hold good, because the opportunity to consider personal matters, or indeed, any other, in secrecy, is freely conceded, so long as it is carried on within reasonable limits.

Therefore, let the board meet the expectations of the people, and declare its sessions to be open. There should be a ready welcome at every meeting for every taxpayer and parent who is thoughtful enough and patriotic enough to attend its meetings for the purpose of aiding the cause of public education.

Municipal Ownership.

The growth of municipal ownership of public corporations, or the exaction of a partnership interest which amounts to the same thing in principle, is astonishing for the progress which it is making.

This economic development is not to be confounded with a communistic attack upon private enterprise, but is a demand that wealth which springs into existence because of public aggregation, and which could not have been created by private effort, should belong to the public. The revenue which springs from such institutions is the result of the presence of the people themselves, and is not the creation of any private individual.

In discussing this question, The Dallas News has collected some interesting data from different cities. In all that pertains to comfort and enterprise American cities are in the lead, but in municipal government we are far behind the cities of Great Britain. To illustrate: The municipality of Glasgow a few years ago bought the private gas plants and gradually reduced the price of gas from $1.14 to 58 cents per thousand cubic feet. Manchester furnishes gas as 56 cents, Birmingham at 58 cents. There are at present 185 municipalities in Great Britain that furnish their inhabitants with water, gas and electric lights, and one-third of the street railway mileage is owned by the cities. Leaving out London, it amounts to two-thirds.

In Syracuse, N. Y., franchises are taxed at from 2 to 4 per cent of the gross receipts. The amount depends largely upon the temper of the people at the time the franchises are granted. The street railroad companies pay one-tenth of a cent to the city per passenger, or 2 per cent on the receipts.

Public franchises are subject to extended advertisement and public competition in New Orleans. Street railroad franchises go to the company offering the highest percentage of gross annual earnings.

The City Passenger Railway Company of Baltimore pays the city 9 per cent upon its gross receipts. Upon all other franchises granted, there is a fixed sum charged, although in the near future I think it likely the percentage system may be adopted. The 9 per cent paid by the Baltimore Street Railway now amounts to about $350,000 a year revenue to the city. Baltimore, of course, owns its own waterworks.

In Milwaukee the Electric Railway and Light Company operates all the electric cars, and nearly all of its franchises expire in 1924. The company pays a percentage on its gross receipts of 3 per cent on the first $800,000 and 4 per cent on all over $800,000. During 1897 the sum thus paid the city amounted to $57,240, and during 1898 the amount paid was $62,460. The fare is 5 cents, with complete transfers.

The gas company of Kansas City pays the municipal treasury 2 per cent of its gross earnings, and the price of gas furnished to consumers is $1 per 1,000 feet. The city has secured ownership of its own water plant after a long fight in the courts. Under the contract with the water company the city had a right to buy in 1893, and in 1891 the people voted $2,000,000. An expert investigation was made and report received that works for 200,000 people could be built for $2,425,629. Armed with this, the city tackled the company, which at first demanded several millions for its plant. The case was fought through all the courts by honest city officials, and though the company occasionally scored a victory, the city was enabled after three or four years of litigation to buy the water plant for less than $1,000,000. Nowhere was there heard a word about "anarchy," or wrong to the company. The question was, "What are the works worth?" and the courts compelled the company to accept about a third of what it at first demanded.

The Twin City Rapid Transit Company, operating in St. Paul and Minneapolis, has the street railway franchise. The fare is 5 cents; transfers on all lines; pays to the city 3 per cent on the gross income after deducting taxes from the income. The waterworks of St. Paul were owned by a private corporation until August, 1882. The annual report of the comptroller shows that they were then purchased for $510,000. The city has invested $2,001,663 in extensions and $1,317,307 in construction. It has invested $71,443 in meters and has $529,524 in the sinking fund, with which to redeem $2,460,000 of bonds outstanding. The plant, therefore, represents about $4,000,000, against which there is a net debt of only $1,930,500. The remainder has been paid out of the receipts, while the rates have been much reduced at the same time. The total interest paid has been $1,518,942, all met out of the receipts.

Grand Rapids, Mich., gets gas at $1 per 1,000 feet as a condition of its franchise. The Independent Telephone Company gives business places service for $30 a year and residences at $24, as a franchise condition.

The waterworks, excepting a small private plant which supplies a portion of the city, belongs to the municipality.

Companies holding frachises in Louisville are not required to pay a percentage of the gross receipts. The franchises are assessed and taxed, however, and the total valuation placed upon them is $9,500,000 for 1899. On this, the tax rate of $1.84 per $100 is charged, which makes a revenue from this source of $174,800.

In addition, the city has power to and does fix the maximum price to be charged by the street car lines, the gas and electric companies and the water company. There are no restrictions on other corporations.

Detroit owns its own waterworks and lighting plants. The city gets a percentage on the gross receipts of the street cars, amounting to $26,360 last year. The telephone franchise fixes the rate of tolls, and requires underground conduits.

Newark, N. J., owns its water plant. In its franchise grants to the street railway companies, the city specifies what streets shall be occupied, requires pavement one foot beyond each outside rail, regulates the rate of fare and transfers and requires such companies to pay 5 per cent of their gross receipts to the city. This item for the fiscal year amounted to $72,136. The companies are also required to pay a license of $10 per annum for each car, besides the regular tax on assessed valuation. Franchises to the lighting companies fix the rates to be charged consumers. One of the telephone companies pays 2 per cent of its receipts to the city.

The new charter of the city and county of San Francisco requires that street railway franchises shall be limited to twenty-five years. During the first five years 3 per cent of the gross receipts must be paid to the city; during the next ten years 4 per cent, and during the concluding ten, 5 per cent. And at the end of twenty-five years the roadbed and track of the railway and all its stationary fixtures upon the public streets shall become the property of the city. And in addition it is provided: "In granting such franchise the board shall impose such other lawful conditions as it deems advisable and must expressly provide that the franchise shall not be renewed or regranted, and that the board shall at all times have the power to regulate the rates of fare to be charged." It will be seen that the San Francisco companies must pay a percentage of their receipts to the city; that their franchises may not be renewed; that at the end of twenty-five years the roads become the property of the city without payment therefor; and that, in the meantime, the city can fix the rates of fare to be charged.

Toronto, Canada, has taken hold of the work of public utilities with a view to complete ownership in time. In deference to the demand of the people, the franchises of the Toronto street railway were made to expire in 1891 and renewals were refused. A new company was organized to take control of the railways under a thirty-year charter. It was required to pay to the city $800 a year for each mile of single track during the whole of the term. The ordinary fare was placed at 5 cents, but the company was required to sell tickets at lower rates at special times of the day. The road was operated by horse power, and the company was required to transform it within a year to an electric system. The city reserved the right to purchase outright at the end of thirty years at a valuation. In addition to all of these things, the company agreed to pay to the city 8 per cent on its gross receipts up to $1,000,000 a year; 10 per cent between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000, and so on in an ascending scale until $3,000,000 is reached, when 20 per cent of the receipts must be paid to the city. During the six years and one month, from September 1, 1891, to September 30, 1897, the city of Toronto received from the street railway $457,458 from percentages and $352,778 from mileage charges. And during all of the time the company has been making large profits and paying handsome dividends upon the capital invested.

These figures will be of interest to all students of political economy.

Exactly What We Want.

The Savannah Press is somewhat mixed in its discussion of the religious problem in the public schools of Atlanta.

The Press starts out to designate the protest against the punishment of children for going to church as "a tempest in a teapot," and winds up by declaring that harmony exists in Savannah because they have there the identical rule which the Atlanta board had abolished. Says The Press:

In Savannah there is no trouble at all. By common consent holiday is given by all the public schools on Good Friday. Banks and exchanges are closed on that day and somehow the English speaking world has come to regard it as a national and international holiday. On other church days children who have excuses are allowed to stay away without prejudice or demerit. This is as it should be.

Rule 6 of Savannah's public schools reads: "Teachers and pupils of any religious creed will be allowed such additional holidays as are usual in the churches to which they belong."

Under the Atlanta rule as just made by our board, absence from school because of conscientious attendance upon divine worship works to the prejudice of the pupil and would deprive him of honors to which, on all other points, he was entitled. The Press indorses the Savannah rule—the very one which now calls for re-establishment in Atlanta, thus:

A child whose parents desire his attendance during holy week or upon the various Hebrew observances should be excused WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO HIS STANDING IN SCHOOL.

That is exactly what Atlanta ought to do—just as it always has done.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Out in the Weather.

Out in the weather, with the blooms and with the birds!
Set the sweetest music to the sweetest human words!
Ring, bells, ring!
And blossoms sway and swing!
For all the world is love, my dear, when all the world is spring.

Out in the weather, with the blossoms and the breeze,
The sunshine's gold and silver on the tresses o' the trees!
Ring, bells, ring!
While birds in music sing!
All the world is love, my dear, when all the world is spring!

Out in the weather—the weather fair and free!
And a river, and a meadow, and a mockingbird for me!
Ring, bells, ring,
Where pink the blossoms swing!
For all the world is love, my dear, when all the world is spring.

* * * * *

Another Sable Singer.

Attention was called, in this column, recently, to the remarkable rhymes written by a Liberty county pickaninny—who scrawled his work on a barn door, with a charcoal pencil. Now comes a letter from Dade county, which contains specimens of the rhymed work of a sixteen-year-old negro there. That which seemed intelligible is pretty fair, as follows:

"De ol' fiel' mule so stubbo'n,
He put me out er breath.
I wisht I had a fence rail—
I'd whale 'im mos' ter death!

"I says: 'You got ter plow dis fiel','
He look dis way en dat:—
He back his ye'rs—he lif' his heel,
Den—brudder, whar I at?"

And here is another specimen, entitled, "Gwine Ter School:"

"I des don't want no book ter read—
I never go ter school;
Fer dis new-fangle larnin'—
Hit tu'n dese niggers fool!"

Perhaps, after all, Georgia will produce the true negro poet, who will sing his race into literary glory.

* * * * *

One Day of Sunshine.

One day of sunshine. All the birds are singing—
Life to the joy of it delighted clings.
The doves their way o'er meadows green are winging,
With frost upon their wings.

Yet, lest deceitful Spring afar should flutter,
We shall not give her one wild word of praise.
No song of adoration shall we utter—
No rosy altars raise.

Too long with our affections did she trifle,
Playing hide and seek with shadow and with sun.
Enter her gardens while you may, and rifle
Her rose-ways, and have done!

* * * * *

Candid.

A candid author, who writes to us from the far west, inclosing a few specimens of his work, says of the latter:

"I'm not one of the born writers. I'm a butcher, by profession, and when I'm not killing beef, I'm writing poetry. And my friends tell me that my poetry is as tough as the beef. If you agree with them, please don't tackle it."

* * * * *

"The editor takes a holiday," is the unusual announcement in the columns of a weekly newspaper. Time was when a holiday to a weekly editor meant a day when he spent six dollars in a vain effort to collect three.

* * * * *

The Fickle Season.

Don't you let the weather fool you:
There is nothing certain in it.
First, a blizzard comes to cool you,
Then, you're melting in a minute!
Never heed the bluebird's note,—
Button up your overcoat!

Heed no frisky, foolish lizard
On the fence rail. Let him pass!
Knowing no more of the blizzard
Than the ancient hoppergrass.
Heed no wind's Aeolian note,—
Button up your overcoat!

* * * * *

"Well," said the old farmer, "it's been too wet to plow, an' too cold to do any sorter farm work; so I took advantage o' the weather to sen' the boys to school; an' now they kin jest figger enough to tell me how much I'll lose this year!"

* * * * *

A North Carolina man predicts that we will have snow in July. How convenient that will be for the mint juleps!

* * * * *

To the Manner Born.

A negro who recently came over to Georgia from Cuba, and speaks English but imperfectly, became involved in a quarrel with a native colored citizen, whom he referred to as an "African."

"Tank de Lawd," replied the Georgia negro, "ef I is Affikin, I ain't no Spaniel; en what's mo', I ain't no dam black Philistine! I kin speak Nunited States—I kin!"

* * * * *

Literature—Harper's new weekly publication—is now conducted by John Kendrick Bangs. The current number is a bright one, with many notable articles.

* * * * *

On the Market.

"I wish you please, suh, read de paper fer me, en tell me who's a-runnin' fer office, en whar dey kin be foun' at."

"Why, what do you want to know for?"

"Well, suh, times is been mighty tight wid me lately, en I wants ter do a little hones' votin'!"

* * * * *

An article in an eastern exchange is headed: "A Colonel at Eighteen."

That's nothing! They're born that way in this neighborhood. Recently an old family servant said to a caller: "De ol' kunnel is in, suh; but de six li'l' kunnels is over yander, shootin' marbles en flyin' kites!"

F. L. S.

To Welcome Their Namesake.

Raleigh, N. C., April 10.—(Special.)—Mayor Powell today appointed 150 leading citizens of Raleigh as a delegation to go to New York and participate in the welcome to the cruiser Raleigh. General Robert F. Hoke, a brother-in-law of Mayor Van Wyck, of New York, and one of the few surviving confederate major generals, is appointed as the chairman of the delegation. Mayor Powell telegraphed the secretary of the navy today an inquiry as to when the cruiser was expected to reach New York. Mayor Van Wyck tenders this city's representatives many courtesies.

The Raleigh Will Go to Portsmouth.

Washington, April 10.—The navy department has reached the determination that the Raleigh shall be repaired at the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H. The work will consume nearly two years.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Backwardness of the Crops.

Editor Constitution—Having seen for the past ten days or two weeks so many laborers seeking employment, and giving as their excuse that the men they were living with were unable to pay and told them to hunt some other place for a living, I conceived the idea of riding around among my neighbors and learning the general status and true condition of the planters.

I found many of them dissatisfied and discontented because of their inability to prepare their lands and pitch their crops, as they should and would like to do. Many are destitute of money and lack of hands to proceed and carry on their farms as heretofore, and all are a month behind in planting. Many have sowed largely in small grain and have settled in their minds to rotate their crops, raise supplies and cut their acreage in cotton 25 per cent. Not more than 60 per cent of the guano will be used, and it never pays in wet springs like it does when ordinarily dry.

In the years of '97 and '98 we had weather to prepare our lands, and it enabled us to raise two mammoth crops, the like of which, in my opinion, will not be repeated for years to come. As a general thing planters raised enough corn last year to do them this, but the incessant and continuous rains last fall caused much of it to rot and several planters have lost their stock by feeding them on half rotten corn. Many have lost their stock and are unable to replace them.

To give you a better insight to the status of financial affairs among the farmers, about three weeks ago a mule drover brought a large number of mules and horses to this market, remained here several days and never sold a mule or a horse. He swapped two mules for two other mules. The 4th, 5th and 6th of this month were cold and disagreeable, as in February, and at this writing it is raining and quite cold and looks as if we would have a wet spell. Enough rain has now fallen to intercept plowing for the remainder of this week.

Yours truly, GEORGE W. TRUITT.
LaGrange, Ga., April 7, 1899.

Building Up Marriage Records.

Editor Constitution—I note the publication in The Constitution of this date of the marriage, a few days ago, of Mr. Den Kelly, of Hall county; that this was his third marriage in less than one year, and that all three of his wives were sisters.

His experience is certainly a remarkable exhibition of the facility with which matrimonial robes and the emblems of mourning may be donned and doffed, but I write to say the experience of Kelly is not without a precedent. In 1837-38 Mr. James Booth, a citizen of Marion county, Georgia, was the husband of three wives in less than eleven months. His second and third marriages each occurred in about three weeks after the death of his first and second wives, the death of these two wives being nine months apart. Not quite so long ago, but more than thirty years, a young minister of the Methodist church in Georgia, now a prominent member of one of the Georgia conferences, attended an annual conference with his first wife and attended the next annual conference with his third wife.

W. P. BURT.
Atlanta, Ga., April 9, 1899.

TALKS ABOUT ATLANTA.

Calhoun, Ga., Times: Atlanta has passed an anti-spitting law. Atlanta is also the place which inspects the breath of its policemen and uses a frog pond for a passenger depot.

Anniston, Ala., Index: Two negroes, one of them a preacher, were tried before the recorder at Atlanta yesterday and fined $1.75 each for spitting on the street, in violation of a new city ordinance. Yet the whisky bottle and the pistol will continue to parade the streets of the muchly governed city, and the curbstone brokers continue to loan money at from 10 to 30 per cent a month. Atlanta is a great city.

Brunswick, Ga., Times: Atlanta will soon become a very great city, indeed, if she continues to follow where Macon leads.—Macon News.

Ha! ha! ha!

New Orleans, La., Picayune: The High school girls of Atlanta want to graduate at the Grand opera house instead of at the Browning school hall. They get better light effects on their dresses at the opera house.

Thomasville Times-Enterprise: South Georgia should be well represented at the state fair in Atlanta this fall.

THE STATE PRESS.

Market Depressed.

From The Bowden, Ga., Intelligence.

"Aigs" are going at 6 cents in this market.

Lawrenceville Not So Warm.

From The Lawrenceville, Ga., Herald.

W. Frank Monroe, the detective, was quite a "slick one." He picked up a week's board at Dacula, then took a walk around a three-mile circle. Here he caught the boys for two weeks, took them out snipe-hunting on April Fool's eve, then went the way of Ward's ducks. Such is life in Lawrenceville.

This Will Be News to Lula.

From The Newberry, S. C., Herald.

Lula Hurst, the famous young woman known as the Georgia magnet, died in London while performing her feats in the Barnum & Bailey shows. She will be recalled for the curiosity which she aroused by withstanding and overcoming the strength of muscular men.

STEAMSHIP ON THE ALABAMA?

Engineer Visits Selma To See if Large Vessels Could Come Up River.

Selma, Ala., April 10.—(Special.)—During the past week an experienced engineer from Pennsylvania was in Selma taking the elevations, and otherwise making inquiries, into the feasibility of deepening the Alabama river by a system of dams so as to allow ocean-going vessels to come up as far as Selma. Selma is 120 feet above tide water and the purpose is to construct ten dams at regular intervals on the river which will give a thirty-foot depth at all times in the channel. The engineer, who, after making a careful study of the matter, gave it as his opinion that each dam could be constructed at a cost not to exceed $1,000,000, making the total cost of turning the Alabama into a ship canal about $10,000,000. This is a much less amount than any of the canals constructed in this or any other country has cost. The Manchester ship canal, in England, which is only thirty-eight miles in length, and which was opened in 1894, cost nearly $30,000,000. In whose interest the engineer who made the estimates came to Selma is not known, but he had talks with well-known citizens, who gave him all the information in their possession. This is no idle scheme, but a plan that is in practical operation in every country that claims any sort of progress. Selma is only a few miles from the coal and iron fields and the consummation of this plan would mean great things for northern and central Alabama.

Heavy Frost at Quitman.

Quitman, Ga., April 10.—(Special.)—There was a heavy frost here last night and vegetable gardens injured some. There are a great many melons in this county, and it was at first feared that great damage had been done them. The concensus of opinion among the growers this afternoon is that they are not killed, but are damaged, to what extent cannot be told for a day or two.

HE SHOT HIS WIFE TO DEATH.

Saleswoman Killed While at Work in a Crowded Store.

St. Louis, April 10.—This evening when the immense department store of Siegel & Hillman was crowded with shoppers, Frank Callaway caused a panic by shooting and killing his wife, who was employed there as a saleswoman.

Five shots were fired at the woman, the bullets entering her head and breast, killing her almost instantly. Callaway gave himself up and was taken to the four courts.

Recently Mrs. Callaway filed a suit for divorce. She was young and handsome and one of the most popular and efficient employees of the store. After Callaway surrendered he said:

"The woman is my wife. She recently left my house and has done such things as to bring me into disrepute that I could stand it no longer. The deed is done. I am ready to be hanged for it."

WILL REPRESENT ENGLAND.

Sir Julian Pauncefote and H. Howard Go to Peace Congress.

London, April 10.—It is officially announced that the British ambassador at Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and the British minister at The Hague, Mr. H. Howard, have been appointed British representatives at the peace conference called by the czar, which is to meet at The Hague on May 18th.

They will be assisted by Vice Admiral Sir John Fisher and Major General Sir John Ardages, naval and military experts respectively.

NOT OFFERED ALGER'S PLACE.

Senator McMillan Knows Nothing of Change in War Department.

Washington, April 10.—Persistent reports have been circulated here for some time of an intention on the part of Secretary Alger to resign after the inquiries into the conduct of the war have ended and tonight these were coupled with the statement that Senator McMillan, of Michigan, had been determined on as General Alger's successor.

Senator McMillan, when seen, however, made a positive disclaimer of any knowledge of a change in the cabinet.

"I know nothing whatever on the subject," he said, "and I wish you would make that clear. I have no information of a change in the war department."

"Has the subject of a change in the secretaryship been broached?" he was asked.

"It has not," was the reply. "I have heard nothing of it."

No offer or intimation of any kind had been made to him to take the war portfolio, he added.

GOMEZ OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED.

Strikers Will Move United States Mails and Troops.

Havana, April 10.—The strike on the United railroad is assuming a serious character. The number of strikers has been increased to 1,600. The strikers will move the mails and American troops, but will not assist in the transportation of passengers and freight.

General Maximo Gomez was notified last night by the Cuban army representatives from Pinar del Rio, Havana and Matanzas provinces, that they have reinstated him as commander-in chief.

The military authorities have been informed that they will receive tomorrow the Cuban army muster rolls, now held by the so-called executive committee appointed by the late military assembly before its dissolution.

The Third Kentucky volunteers, 44 officers and 942 men, sailed from Matanzas yesterday for Savannah on the Florida and Kilpatrick. The Thirty-first Michigan regiment will leave Cienfuegos tomorrow, as well as a battalion of the Third engineers, now stationed at headquarters. The engineers will be the last volunteers to leave, as the signal corps will probably be mustered out here.

General Ludlow announced today the appointment of Aristides Aguerro to take charge of the distribution of rations in the department of Havana at a salary of $300 a month.

More Fatal Than Yellow ever.

From The New York World.

The highest death record ever made by any epidemic disease in this country was that of 1878, when yellow fever in its most virulent form ravaged the entire southwest, from Louisiana to Ohio, destroying nearly 15,000 lives.

Consumption destroys more than 102,000 American lives in each recurring year. Thus consumption kills about seven times as many people every year as yellow fever ever killed in any year.

This startling fact lends peculiar interest to every scientific effort either to prevent the spread of this dread disease, which is now definitely recognized as infectious, or to find means for its cure. Especially interesting, because especially hopeful, are the experiments now making by the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia with a new treatment discovered by a physician of this city and fully described in The World's Sunday Magazine today.

Briefly, the agents used in this process are light, electricity and ozone, applied directly and powerfully to the patient for the purpose of destroying the disease germs and repairing waste.

For fear of quackery the matter has been carefully kept from public knowledge until it could be scientifically investigated. Results thus far attained by investigation seem clearly to justify the hope at least that science is presently to be armed anew against the most dangerous of all public enemies.

Expenses of the Curry Trial.

From The Savannah News.

It is said that the expenses of the trial of Lieutenant Curry, of the Third Georgia volunteers, who is charged with having killed Private Reed, of the regular army here in Savannah, will have to be borne by this county. That may be the law, but it doesn't seem to be just. Neither the man who was killed nor his slayer was a citizen of this county, and neither was here in accordance with his own will. One was in the volunteer army and the other in the regular army and they were here under the order of the government. The county was in no respect responsible for the crime that was committed within its limits.

The indications are that the trial will be a rather costly one, owing to the distance which witnesses will have to travel. And the trial may be a lengthy one, this making the amount which the jurors will draw from the county quite large. It seems to us that as the crime was committed by soldiers the government should bear all of the expenses of the trial. It would have to bear them if the accused were to be tried by courtmartial.

It is not improbable that the department of justice would bear the expense of the trial if the matter were brought to its notice. It would not at least be amiss for the county commissioners to call that department's attention to the fact that it appears to be unjust to saddle the cost of the trial on the county, and to suggest the propriety of the government's paying whatever expenses may be incurred. The commissioners might succeed in saving the county several hundred dollars.

Hammerstein Goes Into Bankruptcy.

New York, April 10.—Oscar Hammerstein, the theatrical manager, today filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $142,500. The assets were given as $200 worth of wearing apparel.

CROKER'S SON TESTIFIES.

MAZET COMMITTEE HAS MANY QUESTIONS READY.

Tammany's Chief Will Go on the Witness Stand Next Friday Morning.

New York, April 10.—Only two witnesses of importance were put on the stand before the Mazet legislative investigating commission today, and although the investigation continued for a number of hours into the afternoon, no particularly interesting evidence was brought out. The investigating committee adjourned its session until next Friday, when the chief witness will be Richard Croker.

Frank Croker, son of Richard Croker, was on the stand all morning. He testified that he had paid $17,000 to entertain the Roebling Fire Proof Campany, and was drawing a salry of $2,500 for it in order to learn the business. Young Croker first said he had given for his 150 shares of stock a check for the amount mentioned, but when asked if he would produce the cancelled check, he gracefully worked into an admission that the stock was paid for in cash furnished by his father. He told of having been presented with $6,000 worth of stock in the United Company "because," he said, "they knew he had lots of friends in railroads and such places."

DRIVING TRUSTS OUT OF STATE.

Attorney General of Arkansas Is Filing Law Suits.

Little Rock, Ark., April 10.—Attorney General Davis today brought suits against another batch of alleged trusts for violation of the famous anti-trust law. The corporations sued are as follows:

Pacific Express Company, Waters-Pierce Oil Company, American Tobacco Company, Continental Tobacco Company, Consumers' Cotton Oil Company, Dixie Cotton Oil Company, Southern Cotton Oil Company, in Pulaski circuit court, second division; Wells Fargo Express Company, in Crawford circuit court, at Van Buren; Southern Express Company, at Walnut Ridge.

There are two suits against each and $5,000 on each suit. The allegations are materially alike in all the suits, being in effect that they are members of trusts in violation of the Rector anti-trust law. The specific allegations are as follows:

Cotton oil companies, alleged to be members of a "pool, trust, agreement, confederation or understanding with corporations engaged in similar business to fix the price of cotton seed, cotton seed meal and cotton seed oil."

Tobacco companies alleged to belong to similar combinations, "to regulate or fix the price to be paid for tobacco and to control and limit manufacture thereof."

Waters-Pierce Oil Company, alleged to be a member of a trust "to fix the price and regulate the price of coal oil, lubricating oil and axle grease."

The Pacific Express Company is alleged to be a member of a trust "to fix the price to be paid for transporting goods, wares and merchandise over their lines between places in this state over which they are operating."

While a move of this kind has not been unexpected, it has nevertheless caused consternation among the various interests represented, and the suits will be fought to the bitter end.

The question has not yet been passed upon by the attorney general, but it is understood that all corporations doing business in the tsate of whatever character, must file with the secretary of state a formal affidavit on or about July 1st of each year that they are not members of any inhibited trust or combine. This will include all life insurance companies.

The state now has in the courts suits against alleged trusts in which the aggregate of penalties is $720,000.

Will Answer the Anti-Trust Law.

Cincinnati, April 10.—President David McClaren, of the Addyston Pipe Company, gave bond today before a United States commissioner to appear at the next term of the United States court at Chattanooga, to answer for his company the charge of violating the Sherman anti-trust law.

EX SENATOR H. A. W. TABOR DIES

Coloradan Who Acquired a Great Fortune and Then Lost It Passes Away.

Denver, Col., April 10.—Hon. H. A. W. Tabor, postmaster of this city and ex-United States senator, died at 9:30 a. m. today of appendicitis after three days' illness.

Horace A. W. Tabor was born in Orleans county, Vermont, November 26, 1830. He came to Kansas in 1855 and served a term in the legislature. In 1860 he engaged in placer mining in California Gulch, now Leadville. In partnership with August Rische and George T. Hook, he opened the famous Little Pittsburg mine, later selling his interest for $1,000,000. Other mines at Leadville yielded enormous profits and quickly made him the richest man in Colorado.

In 1880 and 1881 Mr. Tabor built the Tabor block and the Tabor opera house in this city and donated to the government the site of the federal building. In 1880 he was elected lieutenant governor. When Senator Teller entered President Arthur's cabinet Mr. Tabor was appointed United States senator to fill the unexpired term of thirty days. He was a candidate for the long term as senator, but was defeated by one vote.

In 1898 Mr. Tabor was appointed postmaster of Denver by President McKinley. He had lost his wealth through unfortunate investments.

Terence McMahon, Augusta, Ga.

Augusta, Ga., April 10.—(Special.)—Mr. Terence A. McMahon, of Savannah, Ga., died at 5 a. m., at the residence, in this city, of his brother, Rev. P. H. McMahon, pastor of St. Patrick's church.

Mrs. F. L. Owen, Griffin, Ga.

Griffin, Ga., April 10.—(Special.)—Mrs. F. L. Owen died at her residence in north Griffin yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock, after an illness of several months. Mrs. Owen was born in Butts county, June 24, 1821, and when quite young moved to Athens. In 1848 she came to Griffin, where she has since resided. She is survived by three children, Mr. J. W. Owen, of Missouri; Miss Annie Owen, of this city, and Mr. E. A. Owen, of Butts county.

F. E. Thompson Dead.

New York, April 10.—Frederick F. Thompson, a well-known banker, died today at his home in this city. He established the banking house of Thompson Bros., in this city, forty years ago.

STRUCK HIM WITH A FISH PLATE

Virginia Soldier Fatally Injures One from North Carolina.

Savannah, Ga., April 10.—Private James Murdock, of company E, First North Carolina regiment, is at the government hospital in a critical condition.

Private Cook, of the same regiment, is also at the hospital considerably bruised. Both men were injured yesterday afternoon near Avondale range by three members of the Fourth Virginia regiment. It seems there was a quarrel and fight participated in by several North Carolina and Virginia men, each party taking sides. The men were more or less under the influence of liquor. One of the Virginia men got hold of a heavy railroad fishplate. With this he struck Murdock, and while he was down pounded him into insensibility before he could be rescued by his friends. Cook attempted to aid Murdock in his fight and was badly used up. Three Virginians have been arrested, but the officers will not give their names. Murdock is likely to die from his injuries. Cook is not badly hurt.

There is considerable hard feeling between the North Carolina and Virginia regiments on account of the row.

PREACHERS TRIED BEFORE RECORDER

They Were Charged with Blocking Streets and Sidewalks.

WERE ARRESTED ON SUNDAY

The Police Made Cases Against Revs. Garrow and Holder.

JUDGE NASH RESERVED HIS DECISION

Many Witnesses Were Present at the Trial and the Street Preachers Declared They Had Not Violated a City Ordinance.

The police courtroom was crowded yesterday morning with men and women who were present to hear the trial of Rev. George Garrow and Rev. Charles Holder, the two street preachers against whom test cases had been made Sunday afternoon when the police broke up the open air religious meetings.

Rev. Mr. Garrow represented the "gospel wagon," and he claimed to be a "Free Methodist." Rev. Mr. Holder is a street evangelist.

The news of the breaking up of the meetings on the streets and the arrest of the preachers was told in yesterday's Constitution.

The affair created widespread feeling, and the ministers of the city decided to take a hand in the matter. It was believed by many to be a blow at religious liberty.

The technical charge against the prisoners was "blocking the street and sidewalk and failing to move off when ordered to do so by the police." The cause of the arrests was a refusal of the mayor to grant permits to the street preachers.

In the case against Rev. Mr. Garrow the officers testified that he was ordered to disperse the crowd about the gospel wagon and he failed to do so. He had no permit from Mayor Woodward to hold meetings in the streets. Rev. Mr. Garrow made a statement to the court. He said that he had not blocked the street or sidewalk. If he had been told to have his wagon nearer the middle of the street he would have done so.

"I have lived in Atlanta since 1881," said he, "and engaged in the candy business and made some money. I am a Christian and I purchased the gospel wagon for the purpose of trying to do some good in the world. I believe we have saved many souls to Christ. I believe the dear man who felt it his duty to arrest me is a good Christian, for he certainly acted as kindly toward us as he could. I believe the gospel of Christ is free and that those who seek to preach should not be made to wear any straps."

In the case against Rev. Mr. Holder, the officer was not present to testify, but will make a statement in court when the cases are again taken up this morning. Rev. Mr. Holder said to the court that he pleaded not guilty to the charge of obstructing the streets and fifty men would testify to that.

"I have looked into the law," said he, "and I can find no ordinance requiring me to get a permit from the mayor. I admit that there is some street preaching that is not of the right kind, and it might be well to stop that sort."

The recorder said he would reserve his decision until this morning, when the Rev. Mr. Holder's case can be gone into, and when he had had time to look into the city laws.

Recorder Broyles on the Law.

Recorder Broyles says the only law he has found regulating public meetings in the city refers to "political gatherings." He referred The Constitution reporter to section 745 of the city code with the amendment in section 617, which are as follows:

Section 745. The president, chairman or other officer, or committee of men, or any person who desires or intends to call a public meeting of the citizens of Atlanta for political purposes shall notify the mayor, or chief of police, of such intent or desire and of the time and place of meeting, before said meeting is called, and upon failure to do so, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not exceeding $50 and costs, or be imprisoned in the calaboose of the city not exceeding thirty days, in the discretion of the court; and upon receiving such notice it shall be the duty of the mayor or chief of police to attend such meeting with a sufficient police force to preserve peace and order.

Section 617. That section 745 of the city code of Atlanta be, and the same is hereby amended by adding after the word "order," at the end of the last line of said section, as now printed in the code of 1891, the words, "Provided, it shall be unlawful to hold any such meeting in any of the public streets of the city of Atlanta without the consent of the mayor and general council, or the mayor and chairman of the board of police commissioners of the city of Atlanta; and any person calling or holding any public meeting, in any of the streets of Atlanta, without such consent, shall, upon conviction thereof in the recorder's court of said city, be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, in the discretion of the recorder."

MAYOR'S ACTION CONDEMNED.

Baptist Ministers Meet and Pass Resolutions Condemning His Order.

The Baptist ministers of Atlanta held their regular weekly meeting yesterday morning at the First Baptist church.

The meeting was largely attended, and besides the members of the association, a number of laymen, anticipating the action of the body in regard to the edict issued by Mayor Woodward forbidding preaching on the streets of Atlanta, were present. The ministers who attended the meeting were: Rev. Dr. Montgomery, Dr. I. J. Van Ness, Dr. W. H. Bell, Dr. Henry McDonald, Dr. Dorsey, Dr. John G. Gibson, Dr. L. G. Broughton, Dr. R. L. Motley, Dr. N. B. O'Kelly, Dr. A. C. Ward, Dr. J. S. D. Hillyer, Dr. A. D. Kendrick, Dr. S. Y. Jameson, Dr. Spears, Dr. A. T. Spalding, Dr. Vaughn, Dr. J. C. Newman, Rev. Dr. Ragsdale, of Mercer university; Dr. I. T. Tichenor, Rev. Mr. Abbott, Rev. Mathis and J. H. Weaver.

Mayor Woodward's order was taken up for discussion at once, and a committee composed of Drs. L. G. Broughton, Henry McDonald and W. W. Landrum was appointed to draft a resolution on the subject.

The committee introduced the following resolution which was unanimously adopted without discussion:

Whereas, Baptists believe in unqualified religious liberty to all of whatever church, creed, sect, denomination or religion, and

Whereas, Baptists believe furthermore that Christians are ordered to go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature,

Resolved, 1. That the civil power has no right to interfere with religious teachers and preachers when they do not interfere with the rights of others.

Resolved, 2. That we condemn the action of the mayor in attempting to stop street preaching in Atlanta and in the arresting of the preachers.

DR. L. G. BROUGHTON,
DR. HENRY McDONALD,
DR. W. W. LANDRUM.
Committee.

Dr. W. W. Landrum said at the conclusion of the meeting:

"The Baptists, as a denomination, are exceedingly jealous of the civil rights of the people. I don't know of a town or city in the country where public preaching—preaching on the streets—is prohibited.

"I myself have preached on the streets, and I stand ready to do it again if the occasion arises and there is no law to prevent me.

"When a young man I preached from a dry goods box in Cambridge, under the very shadow of Harvard college. It was a special meeting, and a young man blew a horn to attract a crowd, just as the Salvation Army does here.

"At another time I took part in an open air meeting in London. At still another time I preached on the streets of Atlanta. I was holding a special service at a mission on Peters street. The hall was crowded, so I adjourned to the street and preached.

"I have noticed the street preachers of Atlanta and have yet to find a case where disorder has been created. If the mayor would refuse licenses to certain specified men whose preaching has been the acknowledged cause of disorder, he would be justified, I think. But I do not think him justified in his present order."

The Deadly Grip.

Is again abroad in the land. The air you breathe may be full of its fatal germs! Don't neglect the "Grip," or you will open the door to Pneumonia and Consumption and invite death. Its sure signs are chills with fever, headache, dull heavy pains, mucous discharges from the nose, sore throat and never-let-go cough. Don't waste precious time treating this cough with troches, tablets, or poor, cheap syrups. Cure it at once with Dr. King's New Discovery, the infallible remedy for bronchial troubles. It kills the disease germs, heals the lungs and prevents the dreaded after effects from the malady. Price 50 cts. and $1. Money back if not cured. A trial bottle free at any drug store.

If you are in favor of pure water and good health, vote for the water bonds tomorrow.

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SCOPE OF WORK OF THE SINKING FUND COMMISSION

The city sinking fund commission met at the city hall yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. All the commissioners were present except Mayor Woodward, who was detained by other business. The only matter considered was the report of City Comptroller Goldsmith, giving the bonded indebtedness of the city, the total amount that the commission will have to provide for each year and the amount that the commission will have for investments. The commission will meet hereafter at the call of Chairman Neal, or at the request of three members. The report of the comptroller in full is as follows:

Bond Sinking Fund Commission of the City of Atlanta—Gentlemen:

The present bonded debt of the city amounts to		$2,952,500 00
Sinking funds on hand December 31, 1898	$47,668 00	
Annual bond redemption fund December 31, 1898	3,500 00	
Available for use of sinking fund commission	$51,168 00—	51,168 00
Net bonded indebtedness January 1, 1899		$2,901,332 00
Sinking funds for 1899 available after October, 1899	31,833 67	
Annual bond redemption fund, 1899	3,500 00	
Available for use of sinking fund commission last of 1899	$35,333 67—	35,333 67
Net bonded indebtedness latter part of 1899		$2,865,998 33

Annual bond redemption fund of $3,500 per annum provided for in section 56, code of 1891, amended by section 191:

December 15, 1893, sinking fund provided for $182,000—new waterworks bonds, denomination $1,000, dated June 1, 1893, due May 31, 1923, as per ordinance adopted May 22, 1893, and by act of the legislature approved by the governor September 4, 1893; annual amount to be placed in sinking fund $6,000 for twenty-nine years, and $8,000, in the thirtieth year—1923—

Placed in this fund up to December 31, 1898	$36,000 00
Appropriated for year 1899	6,000 00
Total	$42,000 00

January 1, 1895, sinking fund redemption bonds $50,000, dated January 1, 1895. Due December 31, 1924, issued to redeem a like amount of floating debt bonds due January 1, 1895. Ordinance authorizing this fund approved by the mayor December 17, 1894. Annual installment of this fund $1,667—

Placed in this fund up to December 31, 1898	$6,668 00
Appropriated for the year, 1899	1,667 00
Total	$8,335 00

General bond sinking fund, provided for January 21, 1898, beginning with the year 1898, and continuing annually through succeeding years to and including the year 1922, $5,000 shall be appropriated, and also the difference in interest between the issue of new redemption bonds and old bonds bearing a greater rate of interest—

During 1898 amount placed in sinking fund	$ 5,000 00
Appropriated for 1899	$ 5,000 00
And difference in interest of $300,000, Georgia Air-Line railroad bonds, 7 per cent, and $275,000, redemption bonds, 4 per cent	10,000 00— 15,000 00
Now in this fund	$20,000 00

The bonds for which this sinking fund is provided to pay at maturity are bonds issued since the constitutional convention of 1877, for which no sinking funds were provided heretofore, to-wit:

46 new water bonds, dated January 1, 1892, due January 1, 1952	$ 46,000 00
18 new water bonds, dated January 1, 1892, due January 1, 1907	18,000 00
50 West End bonds, dated April 1, 1891, due April 1, 1910	50,000 00
111 capitol bonds, dated January 1, 1884, due January 1, 1914	55 500 00
500 new water bonds, dated January 1, 1892, due January 1, 1922	500,000 00
Total	$669,500 00

Until 1902 the amounts to be placed in this sinking fund are $15,000 annually. In the year 1902 $418,000 of bonds will mature, which will largely increase the amounts to go into this fund, as these bonds bear 8 per cent, and the new bonds to redeem them should be floated at 3½ per cent or less. All other bonds for which no sinking funds have been provided to pay them at maturity, will necessarily cause other issues of redemption bonds to pay them, and then sinking funds must be created to pay such new redemption bonds when they mature, and thus the whole bonded debt of the city will be surely met when due, when such redemption bonds are provided with sinking funds to pay each issue at maturity.

Redemption bond sinking fund January 2, 1899: Provided to pay $275,000, bonds of $1,000 each, dated January 2, 1899, due December 31, 1928, issued to redeem 300 Georgia Air-Line railroad bonds, due January 1, 1899. This issue of $275,000 sold for a premium sufficient when added to the principal to raise $300,000.

Appropriated in 1899, first installment	$9,166 67

RECAPITULATION—CONSOLIDATED SINKING FUNDS.

December 31, 1898—Water bonds due May 31, 1923		$36,000 00
Redemption bonds due December 31, 1924	6,668 00	
Redemption bonds issued since 1877	5,000 00	
Annual bond redemption fund, 1898	3,500 00	
Now available for sinking fund commission	51,168 00	
January 2, 1899—Water bonds due May 31, 1923	6,000 00	
Redemption bonds due December 31, 1924	1,667 00	
Redemption bonds issued since 1877	5,000 00	
Redemption bonds issued since 1877—interest	10,000 00	
Annual bond redemption fund 1899	3,500 00	
Redeem bonds due December 31, 1928	9,166 67	
Available for sinking fund commission November, 1899	35,333 67	
Total available in year 1899		$86,501 67

The foregoing statement shows all sinking funds which have been created up to this time, and by reference to the bond statement it will readily be seen what bonds are still unprovided with sinking funds, and when such provision should be made. I thought it unnecessary at this time to furnish you with a list of bonds which have been issued by the city of Atlanta from the beginning of her corporate existence up to the present time, as the list is a long one, including bonds heretofore paid, redeemed by other issues of bonds, and those unmatured; but if you desire it now or hereafter, it can readily be made and furnished to you. Respectfully submitted.

J. H. GOLDSMITH, City Comptroller.

VETERANS ELECT DELEGATES

Camp Walker Will Send Fifteen Representatives to Reunion.

CAMP OFFICERS ARE CHOSEN

A Meeting of the Atlanta Camp Will Be Held at State Capitol Next Monday.

At the regular monthly meeting of Camp W. H. T. Walker, held at the state capitol last night, the veterans held their annual election of officers and chose delegates to the approaching reunion in Charleston. The meeting was one full of particular interest and a large number of veterans were on hand when the session was called to order.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was first taken up and the following were chosen by the camp:

R. S. Ozburn, commander; J. S. Brown, first lieutenant commander; W. H. Bettie, second lieutenant commander; W. J. Warren, quartermaster; Joseph S. Alford, adjutant; H. H. Penny, treasurer; W. J. Walton, color sergeant; J. W. Goldsmith, historian, and Dr. A. R. Holderby, chaplain and surgeon.

The camp decided to send to the reunion fifteen delegates with fifteen alternates. Commander Ozburn informed the veterans that an effort was being made by members of the camp and by members of the Atlanta camp jointly to secure a special train for the Atlanta delegation to the reunion. The plan met with the full approval of the camp last evening and it is probable that arrangements will be made near the end of the month to secure the special for the veterans.

The following delegation, which was elected last evening, will leave Atlanta on May 9th for Charleston:

R. S. Ozburn, W. B. Burke, H. H. Penny, J. W. Goldsmith, Joseph S. Alford, W. S. Larendon, J. C. Beard, R. O. Ford, James Lathrop, W. H. Bettie, J. B. Warren, J. S. Brown, J. E. Hearndon, A. B. Andrews and Dr. A. R. Holderby.

Miss Jessie May Burke was elected sponsor and Miss Ola Alford maid of honor to represent the camp at the reunion.

Next Monday night a meeting of the Atlanta camp of Confederate Veterans will be held in the office of Comptroller General Wright to choose delegates to the Charleston reunion.

FREE TO MEN

No money in advance. Weak, stunted, shrunken and feeble portions of the body quickly enlarged and strengthened. Medicines and instrument sent on trial. Medical indorsements. Particulars sent in plain sealed letter. Correspondence confidential.

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ALARM CAME IN VERY LATE

Fire on Peters Street Causes Official Investigation.

CAPTAIN MAKES A REPORT

Believed the Policemen Ought To Have Discovered the Fire Much Sooner Than They Did.

The fire that occurred Sunday night near the junction of Peters and Walker streets, has been the subject of an official report by Captain Jennings, of the morning watch of the police force.

When the alarm of fire was sent in the flames had gained considerable headway and there was some surprise about the delay in the pulling of the fire alarm box.

Captain Jennings reported to Acting Chief Joiner that his men on that beat rang in the alarm as soon as they reached the beat on which the fire occurred. He ascertained that when this was done the flames were under great headway, and it seemed to him that the evening watch men should have discovered the fire before they left the beat.

The fire seems to have started very near the time when the change of watches takes place, the morning watch patrolmen going on their beats at about half-past 12 o'clock, and the evening watch patrolmen leaving their beats about the same time.

Six stores were partially consumed by the flames, and when the firemen reached the scene they found all the buildings on fire, and there was every evidence that the fire had been burning quite a while. People living near the scene of the conflagration had much to say about the long time the fire was under way before the alarm was sent in.

Acting Chief of Police Joiner took the matter under advisement and he will make a thorough investigation as to why the alarm was so late in being rung in.

The police board held a secret meeting yesterday after the regular session, and it is said that this matter came up for discussion, but no action was taken.

TO VOTE ON CHAINGANG.

An Election Has Been Called in DeKalb County on Abolition of That Institution.

An election has been called in DeKalb county to vote on the question of the abolition of the county chaingang.

The last session of the grand jury recommended that the chaingang be abolished, and Judge Ragsdale, ordinary of the county, has called an election for April 27th.

The election will be conducted the same as that for representatives of the county and the tickets will be "For chaingang" and "Against chaingang." It is believed that the chaingang will be abolished.

POLICE AFFAIRS ARE LOOKED AFTER

Commissioners Meet and Transact Much Important Business.

MOVE FOR REGULAR RESERVE

No Action Was Taken About Granting Chief's Salary While Absent.

COMMISSIONER JONES GETS A BIG BOUQUET

Patrolman Hamilton Dropped from the Force—A Tilt About Granting Leaves of Absence.

The board of police commissioners held an interesting session yesterday afternoon.

The most important matters taken up were a resolution by Commissioner Johnson to petition the city council for $1,450 with which to pay a regular reserve force of three men; and a request from the chief of police for his salary while he is absent from the city.

Commissioner Johnson said he had talked with several members of the council, some of whom had made solemn pledges to the police force that if elected they would vote for a permanent reserve force, and they had all told him they would willingly make an appropriation for a reserve which would relieve the patrolmen of the extra duty.

The resolution was referred to a committee of Commissioners Johnson, Patterson and Jones.

Chief Manly, in his monthly report, stated that on account of sickness in his family he was obliged to leave the city for fifteen or twenty days, and he would appreciate the kindness if the board would allow him his full salary while absent. The petition along with the rest of his report, was "filed" without any other action being taken. The board has already adopted a resolution to deduct from all officers' salaries when they are absent from duty, unless other action is taken by a "unanimous" consent of the board.

Charges were read against Patrolman C. L. Hamilton for conduct unbecoming an officer. He had sent in his resignation, but afterwards withdrew it. He was not present, having stated to Commissioner Patterson that he was compelled to attend court as a witness in a case he had made. On motion of Commissioner English, Hamilton's name was dropped from the police roll.

About the Summer Holidays.

Commissioner Johnson introduced a resolution allowing leaves of absence during the summer to the members of the department as follows: Chief and captains six days, sergeants five days, patrolmen seven days. In support of the resolution Commissioner Johnson said he believed the patrolmen worked harder than the officers, and therefore ought to have longer holidays.

Commissioner Kendrick moved as a substitute that the leaves of absence be as follows: Chief twenty days, captains fifteen days, sergeants ten days, patrolmen seven days.

Commissioner English seconded Commissioner Kendrick's substitute, saying that the officers worked hard, and had greater and graver responsibilities than the patrolmen. It had always been the custom to give the officers longer holidays. When an officer was absent his place was filled by others, and the city lost nothing and did not suffer.

Commissioner Kendrick's substitute was adopted.

A Bouquet for Mr. Jones.

Commissioner Patterson, as chairman of the board, said he wished to reappoint Commissioner Jones as manager of the horses and wagons. "Mr. Jones," said Commissioner Patterson, "had charge of this work last year, and he did it better than I or any other member of the board could have done it. I wish to thank him for what he has done and to reappoint him this year."

Commissioner Jones was reappointed by the unanimous consent of the board.

In his report for March, Chief Manly stated that the number of state cases was 186, and city cases 938. The fines in the recorder's court amounted to $4,221, of which $1,658 was collected, $101.50 remitted, $76.50 suspended, $44.75 escaped, and $2,340 worked out on the streets.

All the appointments of the chief after the recent election were ratified by the board.

The expenses for the department during the month of March amounted to $11,691.91, of which $10,965.23 was for the pay roll.

DEATH OF MRS. M. E. HOLLIDAY

Passed Away at Her Late Residence at 5 O'Clock Yesterday Morning.

SUFFERED PARALYTIC STROKE

Funeral Will Be Conducted Tomorrow Morning at 10 O'Clock from Her Forrest Avenue Home.

Mrs. Mary E. Holliday, the wife of George H. Holliday, died yesterday morning at 5 o'clock at the late residence, 64 Forrest avenue. Mrs. Holliday had been in bad health for a number of years, but her death came as a shock to her family.

She had been a sufferer for more than fifteen years, but was able to be about the house and Sunday she appeared much better than usual. At 7:30 o'clock in the evening, while in the room of her daughter, Mrs. John T. Moody, she was stricken with paralysis.

She immediately lost consciousness and never recovered sufficiently to recognize those about her. Everything possible was done to revive her and she died surrounded by members of the family.

The deceased leaves a husband and three children, Mrs. John T. Moody, Mrs. Joseph C. Crankshaw and George H. Holliday, Jr., to mourn her loss.

The funeral will be conducted by Rev. W. F. Quillian and Rev. Walker Lewis from the late residence at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and the interment will be at Westview.

The following named gentlemen will act as pallbearers: D. O. Dougherty, James W. Morrow, W. L. Fain, Henry S. Johnson, Colonel A. J. West, Reuben Arnold, W. M. Crumley and F. J. Stilson.

Mrs. Holliday was for a number of years a prominent and active member of the First Methodist church and was loved and esteemed by a large circle of friends in the city. She was forty-nine years old and a daughter of the late James A. Wright.

Our Heavy Sales

Of Wedding Presents and Spring Novelties has in no way impaired our stock.

Progress—Our Watch Word.

We receive daily large invoices of new and handsome Wares.

Nothing old or shop worn in our stock.

Maier & Berkele, Jewelers,

31 Whitehall St.



An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle

Arrest

disease by the timely use of Tutt's Liver Pills, an old and favorite remedy of increasing popularity. Always cures

SICK HEADACHE,

sour stomach, malaria, indigestion, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases.

TUTT'S Liver PILLS

SPRING SUITS!
SPRING HATS!
SPRING FURNISHINGS!

The Easter bustle is already on. Our stocks present a solid array of all that is tempting and necessary to the male wardrobe. The styles this season are the prettiest shown in years. Suits for dress and business wear, every conceivable style, plain and fancy weaves, to suit every purse, to satisfy every fancy.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT LARGER THAN EVER.

HIRSCH BROS.
44 Whitehall St.

"YOU WILL FIND IT AT

Kamper's."

New Season's Catch

Potomac Roe Herring

35c per dozen.

SALT SHAD ROE,

25c per pound.

New curing Smithfield,
Virginia Hams at .....20c pound
Breakfast Bacon at.....15c pound
Smoked Jowls.....10c pound
We have only a limited supply. Our next shipment will cost more. Place your orders now for these delicious meats.

The Best Tea and Coffee Store
79 and 81 Peachtree St.
SIGN OF THE COFFEE POT.

REAL ESTATE LOANS..

5% Loans on Business Property
6% Loans on Residence Property
7% Loans on Improved Farms

BARKER & HOLLEMAN
Gould Building.
PHONE 1170

Our Tailoring Department

Is for the fastidious dresser—for those who have individual ideas they want carried out—for those who are scrupulously particular about every little point. Just such sort of men as these we had in mind when we put in the department several years ago. Just such sort of men as these we invite to try us. They know when a coat has the proper set—they know all the fine points about good tailoring and will appreciate our statement as a fact, "that we do the best custom work in the south."

Those Top Coats—Have You Seen Them?

It's the best and largest showing we have ever made. There are Coverts, Whipcords, the new Herringbone and Unfinished Worsteds among them—each weave representing a large enough assortment of styles to make a selection from. Better see these before sizes are broken. While the lots are large the buyers are many. It seems as though everybody wants a light weight top coat—a sensible idea, too. Priced from $9 to $25.

About Our $3.00 Hats.

Nine men out of ten will tell you that $3 is enough to put into a hat. We saw that years ago—the result—we have made a specialty of $3 hats. No one in America sells a better hat for $3 than we do. A $5 hat is very little better. Of course the name in the hat may make it seem better, but is the hat itself better? You might save $2 by looking into this.

Take Elevator for Boys' Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Departments.

STORES { Atlanta, 15-17 Whitehall Street. Washington, corner Seventh and E Streets. Baltimore, 213 W. German Street.

EISEMAN BROS.,

OUR ONLY STORE IN ATLANTA---15-17 WHITEHALL.

ATLANTA SPRING FESTIVAL OF MUSIC

April 17-19, inclusive, Grand Opera House,

CHICAGO ORCHESTRA, Theo. Thomas, Conductor,

MME. MINNIE FISH-GRIFFIN, Soprano,

L. KRAMER, Violinist, BRUNO STEINDEL, 'Cellist,

J. SCHREUERS, Clarinettist, A. QUENSEL, Flutist,

With the Greatest Orchestra in the World, of Sixty Instruments, Under the Greatest Leader in the World

Season Tickets now on sale at office of T. H. MARTIN, Secretary Atlanta Business Men's League, Prudential Building.
Price $4.00 and $5.00 for Season, with first choice of seats.

MANY BURGLARS WERE SENTENCED

Judge Candler Heard Cases for House Breaking Yesterday.

CRIMINAL COURT CROWDED

Small Room Could Not Hold Witnesses and Court Officers.

MURDER CASES WERE POSTPONED

Important Trials Will Be Conducted During the Latter Part of This Week.

Judge Candler disposed of sixteen cases in the Fulton criminal court yesterday. Every one of them was for burglary, as only this character of cases were taken up on the first day of the court. There remain to be heard today about ten more cases for the same offense.

The greatest crush that has ever been known took place in the little courtroom just before the court was called to order yesterday morning. Over 700 witnesses had been summoned to appear besides a hundred jurors, prisoners, court officers and spectators. The little courtroom would not hold half the number that wanted admission, and there was considerable confusion for an hour before the court could hear any cases.

At first only jurors and officers of the court were admitted to the room, but all the witnesses were brought in when announcements for the day were made. Judge Candler announced that he would excuse all witnesses except those in the burglary cases, and by this the number in the crowd before the courtroom door was greatly decreased and the court proceeded with a very busy day.

None of the larger cases on the docket were taken up. These have been postponed until the end of the session and Judge Candler has said that as soon as he can finish the smaller cases he will begin to hear those of more importance. Some of them may be reached today.

Robert Favors was found guilty yesterday of larceny from the house and sentenced to twelve months in the chaingang, his offense having been considered by the jury as a misdemeanor.

Emmett Head, charged with burglary, was convicted of a misdemeanor and received a sentence of twelve months. Will Jefferson was convicted of the same and given the same sentence. Ed Nealis received a similar sentence for a misdemeanor, having been convicted of being an accomplice. Leonard Prince received the same and Jesse Trip the same.

Frank Berry was convicted of burglary, having entered the house of a negro woman and stolen some clothes and received a three year sentence. George Veal was given a sentence of three years for the same offense. Will Phenix received a sentence of five years and West Turner a sentence of three years for similar offenses.

There now remains on the docket of the court about eight more burglary cases, which will be tried today.

Judge Candler, before the adjournment of the court yesterday, appointed lawyers to represent those prisoners who have not secured legal representation. Among those appointed were J. L. Travis, C. A. Weddington, J. W. Moore, W. S. Howard, Sam Abbott and Van Astor Batchelor.

Considerable time was lost before the court got to work yesterday, owing to the crowded condition of the courtroom. There were a large number of persons who had been summoned for jury duty who offered excuses, but only those who had legal excuses were relieved.

Ready for the Pendley Case.

The attorneys in the Pendley-Bankston cases are ready to proceed with the trials of these prisoners. Attorney Cuyler Smith said yesterday:

"The state will place Pendley on trial first, and, as we are ready, there will be no delay. It is probable that the case will be reached tomorrow afternoon. Colonel Westmoreland will conduct the examination of the witnesses for the defence, assisted by Mr. Howard and myself.

"The leading argument I will make, followed by Colonel Westmoreland.

"In the Bankston case Colonel Westmoreland is to examine the witnesses, assisted by Mr. Howard and myself. Mr. Howard will open the argument, Colonel Westmoreland speaking in conclusion.

"Pendley seems in pretty good physical condition now, the rest, good food and kind treatment at the Tower have helped him. That man was in bad shape when he came in from the DeKalb county chaingang.

"We regretted that no definite time could have been fixed by the court to try these cases, as nearly all of the large number of witnesses summoned are from Decatur and Lithonia, consequently we don't like to detain them unnecessarily. Still Judge Candler's present system is productive of good results, insuring a full days' work each day. This clears the jail immediately and makes shorter terms and gives a speedy trial to the bond cases."

HAS ORGANIZED A BUREAU.

Industrial Union Will Have Auxiliary for Benefit of Laborers.

A bureau of information auxiliary to the Industrial Union of Georgia has been organized and will begin immediate operation. It will have for its object the interest of the laborers of the city in securing a large amount of work of a miscellaneous character not coming clearly in the scope of the trades and being too small to interest contractors.

The bureau will fit up offices in a centrally located place and will be in direct communication with the many centers of labor throughout the city. Books bearing the names and addresses of laborers out of employment, but who are anxious to secure work, will be open to the public and those desiring work done about the house will be enabled to secure competent labor without trouble.

The requirements for registration will involve the production of satisfactory evidences of the good character and qualifications of the applicant, together with such data as will enable the bureau to judge of his ability to honestly and faithfully perform any duties assigned him.

The following are the officers of the bureau:

President, B. F. McDuffie; vice president, W. R. Elliott; secretary, C. A. Rice; treasurer, S. C. Glass; marshal, R. J. Melton; sentinel, W. J. Stephens.

Board of Directors—W. H. Winn, chairman; G. E. Miller, E. C. Quinn, L. A. Holley, W. P. Simington.

Finance Committee—G. W. Evans, chairman; E. C. Quinn, W. H. Winn.

Committee on Organization—G. W. Evans, chairman; B. F. McDuffie, C. A. Rice, S. C. Glass, W. H. Winn, L. A. Holley, George E. Miller, T. H. J. Miller, E. C. Quinn, W. P. Simington, P. F. Brinkly.

The River Is Down.

Suwanee Springs, Florida, now in splendid condition for both bathing and drinking; cures every known disease. Open all the year.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, manager, wall paper, tinting and painting, window shades and room molding. Handsome line new paper. Prudential building, 26 Walton street. Phone 77.

DAN CASTELLO, PREMIERE ACROBAT OF THE '60'S

How many of the old timers who attended the performances of the Harris Nickle Plate circus yesterday afternoon and last night recognized in the aged ringmaster the former prince of acrobats and clowns, the dashing contemporary of James Robinson, Ned Woods, Jemini, George F. Bailey and a host of other knights of the sawdust ring of forty years ago, the man who performed before all the crowned heads of Europe, and won the plaudits of thousands in every civilized land years before the modern three-ring circus was born?

Few, very few, if any. Fame is fleeting at best!

And yet thirty years ago, Dan Castello, the gray haired man who snapped the whip at the trained ponies as they cantered around the ring yesterday, was all of these and more. Thirty years ago Dan Castello, in the zenith of his brilliant career as a circus owner and performer, was the best known man in the business. Crowds flocked to see him whenever he performed and money and fame were his and to spare.

The very mention of Dan Castello will awaken a host of youthful memories in the breasts of hundreds who, like the veteran showman, have grown gray, but whose minds turn lovingly to the old days. And they will picture Dan Castello as he was then—the youthful, dashing, debonair, gilt-bespangled actor of the sixties; the man who was to them the premier of the profession.

Time works wondrous changes and time did not make an exception in Dan Castello's case. Thirty odd years have passed since he was in his prime. He is not the brilliant actor of old—men of sixty-four are not given to athletic feats. But time has dealt gently with him, in that his eye is bright, his step firm and elastic and his frame as strong and robust as that of many men half his age.

Dan Castello has passed through more varying adventures in this and foreign countries, has received more alternate smiles and frowns from the whimsical goddess of fortune than any man in the show business today. He has counted his money by the hundreds of thousands and he's watched the last remnants of a princely fortune fade away—but he has never been "broke."

"A gentleman," said the veteran yesterday, and he accented the word gentleman in a way that left no doubt of his meaning, "a gentleman is never broke!"

And Dan Castello is a gentleman.

The writer called upon him yesterday afternoon just before the performance.

"Young man, I know what you want; you belong to the inquisitive age and you're a member of an inquisitive profession. I am sorry, but you'll have to excuse me this time. I am not the Dan Castello your father and your grandfather used to know. I had rather not talk about myself now. The public doesn't care to hear about the Dan Castello of today. So you'll please ex—"

It was suggested that the public did want to know something about him and that he had many friends in the city who remembered him well during the days of reconstruction. To support this assertion a trivial incident was related.

"Well, that interests me. Come over here where we can talk uninterruptedly," and as he spoke he moved his seat to the sunny side of the grounds.

"Yes, I was with the first circus that came south after the war. That was in '66, and I tell you times were hard enough, the Lord knows, in those days. I was then the manager and one of the star performers of Seth B. Howe's show. We played all over Georgia and everywhere we went we were dogged by a rival circus—Thayer & Noyes's, in Columbus we were billed to play on identical dates, and I tell you it was a nip and tuck business. The rival show did everything they could to ruin us and hurt our business. Among other things they spread the report that I was a rebel. Was I? Well it's too late to talk about that. The town was full of United States troops, and one night I discovered that nearly every soldier who entered the tent had a piece of light wood hidden underneath his coat. They intended to burn me out. I rushed to the provost headquarters and demanded a United States flag—demanded one repeatedly. Finally I managed to get an insignificant little flag about the size of your two hands. This I hoisted above the tent—I knew that the beggars dare not burn me out then. The following night a fire ball was thrown on top of the tent. Fortunately it rolled to the ground and I hurled it away before it exploded. Did I suspect anyone? Yes. And it wasn't the soldiers I suspected. But never mind that.

The next day Thayer & Noyes advertised a benefit for the poor of Macon. That afternoon at the matinee, while dressed in my clown's suit—I was acting as a clown then—I made a public announcement that the mayor of Columbus could take half of the proceeds of the performance and devote it to the same purpose. The half amounted to $1,200. Think of it! Twelve hundred dollars in those hard times!

"Then the question of getting out of Columbus presented itself. And here's where I euchred my rival again. I secured all of the available rolling stock on the tracks between Columbus and Montgomery—sixteen cars in all—before the other circus had thought of the matter. When they got ready to move I decided that they'd move on my terms. And they did. They rented six cars from me at $500 more than I paid for the whole lot, and in addition signed an agreement to play Mobile instead of Montgomery, where I was billed."

"You've played in Europe, of course?" was asked.

"Yes, I've played in nearly every capital on the continent. In '76 I opened the Alhambra Pleasure Palace and played before her majesty, Queen Victoria, and the prince of Wales. Charles Dickens wrote a pamphlet describing my performance which was very amusing. He said: 'Young Castello did not jump, he flew, in speaking of my vaulting. Years afterwards I returned to London and offered a large sum for one of these pamphlets, but couldn't find one. Poor Charley was dead then.

"Did I know Dickens? Yes, well. Many's the time that I talked to him and Sir John Fergerson, the queen's physician, in the little black backroom of Onie Swift's a retired pugilist who ran a public house, and many's the glass of porter we three have drank together! Oh, me, but Charley was a great boy—a genius, and a tender-hearted gentleman whose like we'll never see again!

It was suggested that his life had been a varied one.

"Yes, it's been pretty full of incident. I've been at something all the time. I've lost money and I made money again, and I'll do it yet some day.

"Why at one time I owned nearly all the mining property in the Black Hill district in South Dakota; I opened the first gold mill in that region, and I released the first steam whistle that echoed over the Black Hills—Christmas morning, 1876, it was. But it all went. Litigation with Hearst and the rest of them swept it away. But really I must bid you goodday."

And the old gentleman walked toward the white tent and was soon cracking a whip at a brace of ponies who were cantering around the ring.

Vive la Castello! Long may you live to entertain thousands as you have in years past! S. J. O.

JACK SHIPP IS IN JAIL.

Man Who Is Charged with Assaulting a Little Girl Arrested on a Warrant.

John H. Shipp, who is known as "Jack" Shipp, the white man who is charged with assaulting Susie Pruitt, a white girl aged eight years, was arrested yesterday morning at 6 o'clock and locked up at the police barracks by Call Officer Tom Ivy.

Yesterday afternoon he was arraigned before Justice Landrum on a warrant and was sent to the Tower in default of a $100 bond.

Shipp, as was stated in yesterday's Constitution, was said to have gone to the residence of Mrs. Mary Craig, 295 Decatur street, and while Mrs. Craig was at church assaulted the daughter of Mrs. Jennie Pruitt, of 18 Terry street. Mrs. Pruitt is a sister of Mrs. Craig.

The affair created considerable excitement and Mrs. Pruitt, when told of the occurrence, ran to the police barracks and reported the matter to Call Officers McCurdy and Covington.

Patronize American goods, especially when you know they are the best, like Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne.

Redeeming Philippine Bonds.

Madrid, April 10.—The queen regent has signed a decree granting a credit for the payment of the interest and the redemption of the Philippine bonds.

To St. Louis.

Breakfast in Atlanta today and via the Western and Atlantic and "Dixie Flyer" you breakfast in St. Louis tomorrow. Through sleeping car service.

SERVICES MEET WITH FAVOR.

Interest Is Increasing in the Revival Now Being Held at First Methodist Church.

Interest is increasing in the revival meetings now being held daily at the First Methodist church and the services so far have been well attended. The meetings are conducted by the pastor, Rev. Walker Lewis, assisted by Rev. R. J. Bigham. A large chorus choir, under the direction of Mrs. R. A. Lee, has been organized and assists at all the services.

At 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, a half hour of prayer for women and girls is held and the regular afternoon services begin at 4 o'clock. The night services begin at 8 o'clock and are preceded by a half hour of prayer for young men. Both the prayer services for women and young men are held in the lecture room of the church and the regular meetings are conducted in the auditorium.

His Work Is Being Appreciated.

The magnificent display of photographic work made by Howe at his model studio, 117 North Pryor street, has attracted so much attention and favorable comment that his rooms have been crowded today. A group of twenty children kept him busy for a time and he secured some beautiful negatives, copies of which will soon be placed on exhibition. If you want the most artistic photographs at popular prices, call and see his work.

The water bonds will cost the city absolutely nothing, as the increased revenue will more than pay for them at maturity.

Special Horse Sale!

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1899.

Seventy-Five Fine

Kentucky Horses,
Trotters, Saddlers,
Matched Carriage Teams and
Business Horses . . . . . .

By Sanford C. Carpenter,
Millersburg, Ky.,

AT

Brady & Miller's Stables

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

This stock reached Atlanta Saturday evening and can be seen Monday and Tuesday prior to sale. Send for Catalogue.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,
Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree street.

The "long-looked-for and predicted good times" are at hand. The demand for homes and for investment is much better than for several years past and while the fever is on, we intend to do our share of the business. We are revising our sale lists, and if you have anything in our line to dispose of, please call or write us a full description, price, terms, etc., and we will "do the rest."

We have competent and experienced salesmen and think we can serve you well and satisfactorily.

The time to buy and make money is on an upward market, so get in on the ground floor.

We have at present one party with $2,000 and another with from $5,000 to $10,000, seeking investment in good localities that will net good interest; another desiring a 5 or 6-room residence between Luckie and Peachtree streets for about $3,000.

In the way of renting we have some well located stores, offices and residences that we are anxious to fill; will give good terms.

Local money to loan on Atlanta real estate at reasonable rates. Absolutely no delay. Application accepted or rejected in 24 hours. Money forthcoming as soon as attorney approves title.

Bring in a list of the property you desire sold. Isaac Liebman & Son, 28 Peachtree street.

CLIFF W. ANSLEY
REAL ESTATE AND LOANS,
Office 511 Temple Court.
Cor. E. Alabama and S. Pryor Sts.
Telephone 332.

For Rent by C H. Girardeau & Co., 8 E. Wall Street.

9-r. h., 15 Simpson street, nice, April 15 $42 50
8-r. h., 227 Courtland avenue 21 00
7-r. h., 425 Luckie street 21 00
7-r. h., 37 Richardson street 16 65
7-r. h., 124 Gullatt street 15 00
6-r. h., 74 Smith street 16 65
6-r. h., 16 Morrison avenue 12 50
5-r. h., 515 Capitol avenue 15 00
5-r. h., 105 Stonewall street 13 50
5-r. h., 449 Loyd street 16 00
4-r. h., 32 Gresham street 10 00

If you want a house call and see us, as this is only a few of what we have to rent.

Thomas H. Northen. Walker Dunson.

NORTHEN & DUNSON
Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable.

$3,500 buys six-room, modern home, lot 50x200, close in, No. 104 Crew street.

Lot 90 feet front Inman Park, best part Edgewood avenue, only $2,100.

Eight-room house, new, east front, 269 Washington St., on lot 50x200, for $6,500.

Modern 8-room house, lot 50x190, Linden avenue, near Boulevard, for $2,300.

Washington street lot, 54x200, east front, close in, near Rawson street, for only $4,000.

Spring street home, near Harris street, rented for $300 per annum, for $3,000.

Corner lot, best part Piedmont avenue, east front, for just $3,600.

Large elevated lot, 100x250, Ponce de Leon avenue, only $5,000.

If you wish to buy, sell or borrow, it will pay you to call on us. 409 Equitable.

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletins giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, No. 60 Broad street.

DROPSY CURED

With all its complications. A valuable discovery. Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Atlanta, Ga., cure Dropsy in all its various forms. Have made Dropsy and its Complications a specialty for the last twenty years, with the most wonderful success. Have cured many thousand cases, after having been pronounced utterly hopeless by eminent physicians. Are constantly treating from 150 to 300 persons all over the United States and Canada. Order ten days' trial treatment FREE by mail.
Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box F ATLANTA, GA.

STORAGE.

SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry st., W. & A. R. R. Tel. 1956, 2 calls.

Steamships.

GEO. S. MAY, 272 Prudential building, is the authorized agent of all of the prominent Atlantic steamship lines. 4-7-3m

WANTED—Agents.

RELIABLE MAN to travel and hire agents; $18 weekly and expenses; state age and references. Globe Co., 723 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 4-11-tues thur sun

A GEN'L AGENT—"Life of Admiral Dewey" and "America's New Possessions." Superbly illustrated; sample 25 cents, stamps or coin. Catalogue free. F. Tennyson Neely, 114 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 4-11-St-tue thur sat sun

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—We will sell, before moving to new quarters, our boiler, engine, steam heating apparatus, elevator, water and gas fixtures; building for rent. National Straw Hat Works, Marietta and Magnolia streets. 4-11-tues thur sun

FOR SALE—Genuine African limbless cotton seed for sale at $3 per bushel. Address H. P. Holbrook, Chamblee, Ga. 4-9-3w sun tues thur

LIME, 40c. Every barrel guaranteed; watch this advertisement and save money. Telephone 328. G. O. Williams Lumber Company, 257 Marietta street. 4-2 sun tues thur 4 wks

White Hickory Wagon Mfg. Co., 37 to 43 W. Alabama St.

IN ORDER to make room for our spring stock we are offering special bargains in victorias, cabriolets, surreys, traps, phaetons and buggies, and you can buy from us at factory prices if you call promptly. 4-11-4t tues thur sat sun

FINANCIAL.

HIGHEST cash price paid for stocks of all kinds of merchandise in Georgia, Alabama, North and South Carolina. No matter how large the stocks are we have the cash to buy them. All communications strictly confidential. Spot cash. W., Lock Box 312, Atlanta, Ga. 3-26—sun tues fri

4½ AND 5 PER CENT money to lend on first-class stocks and bonds. Georgia Land Co., 514 Temple Court. 4-5 tf

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—6-room house, No. 104 Formwalt street, modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water. W. R. Hammond, 414 English-American building. Phone 371. 3-31-14t

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

TAXES PAID—Your taxes taken up and carried on easy repayments. Call on Georgia Land Co., 514 Temple Court. 3—28—30t

UNDERGRADUATE Practitioners—Medical, Dental, Legal, Pharmaceutical. Graduated without attendance. Box 196, Chicago. 4-5 26t

MONEY to patent ideas frequently secured through The Patent Record, Baltimore, Md. 2-22 30t

ARCHITECTS, contractors, supply dealers, insurance agents and other business men will find our "Daily Construction Bulletin" and "Weekly Construction Sheet" invaluable in securing new business. We furnish building news in advance of all other sources from the southern states. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Austell building, Atlanta, Ga.

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

SECOND-HAND typewriters of all makes sold by Fielder & Mower, Atlanta. In complete repair and guaranteed. 3—23—thur-sun-tues

FIELDER & MOWER, Atlanta, Ga., handle "Everything used in an office." Write them or telephone 241 for quotations. 3—23—thur-sun-tues

IF YOUR typewriter needs repairing send it to Fielder & Mower. They employ only expert repairers and guarantee satisfaction on all work turned out. 3—23—12t—thur-sun-tues

FOR RENT—Rooms.

ENTIRE second floor; three connecting rooms, three large closets, hall, large bathroom and closets, $11.50; gas lights and water furnished free; separate meter for stove. 37 Woodward avenue, one block from Pryor; desirable locality; very cheap. Apply.

FOR RENT—Offices.

BEAUTIFUL offices, cheapest in city, all conveniences, Brown Bldg, Pryor & Wall. For rates, call on W. A. Foster, room 18. 3-5 6m

FOR RENT—Stores.

FOR RENT—A large, fine store, 23 W. Alabama street, suitable for wholesale grocery or dry goods. Apply at once to A. D. Adair, 23½ W. Alabama. 4-11-14t

FOR RENT—First-class Whitehall street store. E. L. Connally. 4-11-thur sun

MEDICAL.

LADIES! Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best; safe, reliable; take no other; send 4c stamps for particulars. "Relief for Ladies," in letter return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 7-10 sun tues thr

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—Druggist with $1,000 to buy half interest in paying drug store in liveliest city in south. Address Paying, box 574, Atlanta.

INVEST $200, securing excellent weekly income. Safe, conservative proposition. Second successful year. Investigation invited. H. Griffin, 1180 Broadway, New York. 4-8-tf cx3

FOR SALE—Dogs.

FOR SALE—A thoroughbred registered fox terrier bitch, 4 years old. G. A. Howell, Jr., 301 Kiser building.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$12,000 TO LOAN on real estate; money here in bank; call and see me in person. Charles Herman, 23 E. Alabama.

MONEY loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc.; all business strictly confidential. Pickert Jewelry Co., 6½ Whitehall street.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.

WEYMAN & CONNORS, 325 Equitable building, have money to lend on city property at 5, 6 and 7 per cent. Money on hand for those desiring quick loans.

6½ TO 6 PER CENT money to loan on real estate, bonds and stocks. Georgia and Alabama farm loans. Purchase money notes wanted. W. A. Foster, room 18, Joseph E. Brown Bldg., Pryor and Wall Sts.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., Atlanta, Ga., negotiate loans on choice Georgia farms and business town property at very low rates.

LIBERAL advances made on diamonds, watches and firearms; strictly confidential; rates to suit; specialty of watch repairing. Schaul & May, No. 1 Decatur st., Kimball house block.

THOS. W. JACKSON, banker, 70½ Peachtree, buys good paper; loans on real estate; low interest, repayable monthly.

BICYCLES.

1899 BICYCLE FOR ONE DOLLAR—We will send our highest grade gents' or ladies' 1899 Acme King Bicycle to any address on easy conditions for only $1.00—the conditions include the distributing of 1,000 small circulars, which you can do in three hours. Send no money. For full particulars how to get our best bicycle for $1.00 and a few hours' work cut this notice out and mail to us. Sears, Roebuck & Co., Cycle Dept., Chicago. 2-4 2m

We Pay Cash for Old Gold and Silver
ULIUS R. WATTS & CO., JEWELERS
51 Whitehall Street.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

COATMAKER wanted. 33½ South Broad street.

WANTED HELP—Male—City salesman. Godfrey Chemical Co., 23 East Alabama street.

WANTED—Men to place libraries on the co-operative plan; salary guaranteed; references and bond required. The Parmelee Library Company, Chicago, Ill. 4-11-tues thur

WANTED—Traveling salesman (also local agent) to handle exclusively or as side line, our complete, extensive line of imported Calendars, Banners, Panels, etc., for advertising purposes. Address, stating business experience, with references, Gast Bank-Note and Litho Co., St. Louis, Mo. 4-2 6 9 11 13 m h

AGENTS WANTED for the "Life and Achievements of Admiral Dewey," the greatest naval hero of all ages, by Murat Halstead, the life-long friend and admirer of the intrepid commander and recently returned from the Philippines; contains an official history of "Our War with Aguinaldo," with his battle flag, personally presented Mr. Halstead by the Insurgent chieftain and reproduced in all the original colors. Gorgeously illustrated with 96 pages superb half-tones. Contains 576 pages; size 7x10; 4 maps in colors; only $1.50. Outfit free and ready this week. Address The Dominion Company, Dept. L, Chicago. 4-9 tues m h

WANTED—Men to place libraries on the co-operative plan; salary guaranteed; references and bond required. The Parmelee Library Co., Chicago, Ill. 4—6 2t thur tues

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Competent single woman servant for housework and cooking. Apply between 10 and 3 at 3 Church street.

WANTED—A young lady who understands stenography, typewriting and bookkeeping for general office work. Salary depends on ability. Address Wholesale Merchant, care Constitution.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter; young lady with clerical experience preferred. Good penmanship required. Also stating salary expected. Box H, care Constitution.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male

WANTED—Position, by young man; seven years experience with machinery; can be boiler or run pump. Address Pump, care Constitution.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A farm horse; also second-hand buggy and harness; must be cheap. 55 E. Alabama street.

WANTED—Volumes 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 24—nine volumes, Ga. Reports, and one of R. M. Charter Report. The Franklin Printing and Publishing Co., 63-71 Ivy street, Atlanta. 4-2d

WE WANT to buy a good mule, draw or set of harness. All must be in first-class condition. Nunnally Bros., No. 4 Whitehall street.

WANTED—Salesman.

ACTIVE SALESMEN for necessity business men; sells on sight; large profit. General Agent, care Constitution. 4-8-sat sun mon

ACTIVE salesmen for necessity business men; sells on sight; large profit. General Agent, care Constitution. 4-8-sat sun mon

WANTED—An experienced, capable hat and shoe salesman for Georgia. Only one who has had experience in our line need apply. We commands a good paying trade need apply. Address, with references, annual salary and territory has traveled, Dixon, Bartlett Co., manufacturers and jobbers, Baltimore. 4-7-2tf sun tues

WANTED—Traveling salesmen, carry by best selling cotton and corn cultivator. Cultivator, care Constitution.

BOARDERS WANTED

BOARDERS Wanted—Comfortable rooms with good table fare for several young men at $4 per week. 134 Ivy.

WANTED—Couple or two young men to nice room; good board, near in; also few other boarders. 45 W. Cain. 4-9-3

NEWLY and splendidly furnished rooms, exceptional table board, for couples; all conveniences; central and reasonable. 5 Walton street.

BRIGHT, cheerful rooms and first-class table board. 99 Trinity avenue. 4-6t sat sun tues thr sat sun

FOR EXCHANGE.

WILL EXCHANGE attractive Kirkwood cottage (value $2,300) for residence worth $800, in Gainesville or Marietta, or give easy terms on difference. Raised Constitution. 4-9-3t

FOR SALE—Carriages, Horses, Etc.

IF YOU intend to buy a carriage, phaeton, buggy or vehicle of any description, it will pay you to see or write H. L. Atwater, Mgr. Southern Carriage and Wagon Co., Cor. Pryor and Decatur streets. P. O. box 1. 3-26-4t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

NEW 6-room cottages; every one a gem. Highland avenue, Park avenue, Thurman street; $100 cash, $20 monthly. Flint-Knox, 20 Grant building. 4-3 tf

BUILDING MATERIAL.

G. O. WILLIAMS Lumber Company, building material of all kinds at lowest prices, prompt delivery; see us before placing your orders. 257 Marietta street. Telephone 328 or 317. 4-2 sun tues thur

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE Smith Premier Typewriter Co. has appointed H. M. Ashe their general agent, with office at 71 N. Pryor, Y. M. C. A. building, phone 2095. All repairs made by their skilled mechanic. 4-9-30t

GOV. CANDLER TO INTRODUCE GORDON

At His Lecture on "Last Days of the Confederacy."

OCCASION PICTURESQUE ONE

Stage Will Be Occupied by Representatives from Several Bodies.

A LARGE AUDIENCE IS EXPECTED

Box Office Will Open This Morning and Advance Sale Is Expected To Be Heavy.

General John B. Gordon will be introduced upon the occasion of the delivery of his lecture next Thursday night by Governor Candler. An invitation to do this was extended the state's chief executive by Chairman Martin yesterday morning and was cordially accepted.

Interest in the lecture continues to increase and the outlook is for a crowded house.

The story of the "Last Days of the Confederacy" has never been heard in Atlanta but once. And upon that occasion it was given to an accompaniment of thunder, lightning and rain. Indeed, a storm of such severity prevailed at the same time that none but the hardiest were bold enough to venture out. Yet the Grand was comfortably filled, and once the lecturer got fairly started his eloquence made the audience deaf to the raging elements without.

General Frank, in command of the department of the gulf, furnishes a list of the officers who, together with himself, will occupy the seats upon the stage. They are as follows:

Brigadier General Royal T. Frank, Lieutenant Leroy S. Ryan, Major Henry T. Allen, Captain J. M. K. Davis, Captain Frank J. Dodds, Lieutenant Colonel John Simpson; Major Edward E. Dravo, Lieutenant Colonel Peter J. A. Cleary, Major John H. Calef, Major C. Muhlenberg and Major Daniel H. McDonald.

General Carpenter, in command of Fort McPherson, has also signified his acceptance of the invitation to occupy a seat on the stage.

All of these officers will appear in full uniform.

Commander R. S. Ozborn, of the W. H. T. Walker camp, Confederate Veterans, also announced the committee yesterday morning that would represent that organization. The members are as follows: R. S. Ozborn, J. W. Goldsmith, H. H. Penny, W. H. Brotherton and J. S. Alford.

Commander A. J. West, of Atlanta camp 159, has named as the representatives from that camp: A. J. West, G. B. Scott, W. D. Ellis, Dr. Amos Fox and F. N. Graves.

These two delegations will act as escort to General Gordon.

The Grand Army of the Republic post and the two camps of Sons of Confederate Veterans have not yet selected their committees, but will probably do so today.

The price of reserved seats for the lecture has been fixed at 50 cents to all parts of the house. The boxes will be $5 each.

No person who is interested in American history can afford to miss General Gordon's lecture. For, besides the eloquence with which the story is told, the lecture itself is pregnant with history that cannot be found in books, concerning one of the most momentous enactments in the history of America. General Gordon's description of Lee's army at the time of the surrender, and the generosity shown by the soldiers in blue to those in gray is worth journeying a long distance to hear.

The box office will open this morning.

GOVERNOR CANDLER LECTURED.

Discussed Industrial Education at the Loyd Street Church.

Governor Allen D. Candler delivered an interesting and eloquent lecture last night at the Loyd street church under the auspices of the Loyd Street Epworth League. He spoke on the subject of industrial education and interested all who heard him.

He touched upon the prohibition question and also mentioned lynchings, but the main idea of his talk was the benefit to the negro race of a thorough training in industrial work. In connection with the lecture, a programme consisting of music and recitations was rendered.

A GOOD PERFORMANCE.

Harris Nickle Plate Show Gave Its Initial Performance Yesterday.

The Harris Nickle Plate Show gave two very creditable performances yesterday afternoon and last night at Brisbine park to fairly good sized audiences. The crowd at the matinee would have been larger had the hour advertised for the performance been later.

The show has some excellent bareback riders, trapeze performers and slack rope walkers. The trained ponies and mules were also very good. Taken as a whole, the show this year is better than it has ever been before, and is well worth seeing.

Performances will be given this afternoon and tonight at Brisbine park, after which the show will exhibit on the north side.

Another Famous Tea Party Held May 1, 1849

"I am all fagged out. I don't seem to have ambition for anything. I'm as tired in the morning as at night. And my food doesn't seem to do me the least bit of good this spring."

"Dear me! What do you suppose is the matter?"

"I don't know, only I am completely discouraged, depressed. And this spring weather is causing my face to break out in blotches."

"That makes me think of something I read the other day. Dr. Ayer, a noted physician of Lowell, Mass., has just discovered a wonderful remedy which he calls his 'Sarsaparilla.' He says it will take out all impurities from the blood, will strengthen the digestion, and will tone up the nerves. He says it will make your blood rich and red, too. Why don't you try it? I'm sure it will do you an immense amount of good."

"I believe I will."

"If it's a good thing I want to know it."

"If it isn't good you won't hear of it in a year."



The Test of Years

It's 50 years since they told this neighborhood experience. And Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been heard of each year ever since.

Dr. Ayer made the word "Sarsaparilla" famous the world over, and millions more bottles of "Ayer's" have been sold than of any other Sarsaparilla.

There isn't a country under the sun where you can't find the familiar bottle.

It's the oldest, safest, strongest, purest, and best Sarsaparilla.

And it's the most economical Sarsaparilla. Some other preparations offer larger bottles, more doses. But "Ayer's" bottle contains *more medicine* than any other. It is just the same all through, from the first to the last spoonful. This is one reason why "one bottle of Ayer's is worth three of the ordinary kind."

Take it this spring if you are not feeling just right. It will surely do you good.

Be sure you get "Ayer's." There's fame in that name.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

[which made Sarsaparilla famous]

BURGLAR DID DARING WORK.

Entered Residence of Peter F. Clarke Yesterday.

A burglar did daring work yesterday morning about 5 o'clock at the residence of Peter F. Clarke, 488 Boulevard. At that hour Mrs. Clarke was awakened by a noise in her room and spoke to her husband, but both Mr. and Mrs. Clarke decided that the noise was caused by a cat. Later the attention of Mrs. Clarke was again attracted by the unusual sound and she walked toward her dresser.

A negro man rushed past her, but Mrs. Clarke believes that in the gathering dawn she recognized him as the negro boy who has been working at the Clarke residence for several weeks. Before Mr. Clarke could stop the negro he had made his escape through a kitchen window, through which he entered the house.

Police headquarters was telephoned and Call Officer T. W. Ivy answered. He succeeded in arresting the negro described by Mrs. Clarke and the man gave his name as John Williams. The burglar stole nothing except a gold watch, which so far has not been recovered.

Small Damage Was Done.

An alarm from box 338 yesterday morning at 11:02 o'clock called the department to 162 Gordon street, where a few shingles on the roof of a residence were ablaze. The blaze was soon extinguished and only slight damage was done.

MAJ. JOHN PARKER WILL ARRIVE TODAY

New Salvation Army Leader Will Come to Atlanta.

HE COMMANDS THIS DIVISION

Is Considered One of the Ablest of Salvation Army Leaders.

COLONEL HOLZ IS ALSO IN ATLANTA

He and Major Parker Will Conduct Salvation Army Meeting Tonight in Tabernacle Church.

Major John N. Parker, a famous Salvation Army leader, until recently stationed in Boston, will arrive in Atlanta this afternoon to assume control of this division of the army, and headquarters will be located in Atlanta. The division was recently formed, being taken from the southern division, formerly controlled from Washington City, and is composed of Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, South Carolina and North Carolina.

It is over this territory that Major Parker will have control, and as he is considered one of the ablest Salvation Army leaders in the country and has the reputation for indefatigable working, it is probable that this new division of the army will in time become one of the most successful n the country.

Major Pebbles, who has several times visited this city in the interest of the Salvation Army work, has been in control of this territory until a few days ago. Major Pebbles resides in Washington and had a large territory to cover, comprising the entire south. It was the opinion of those at the head of the army in this country that the territory was too large for one man to attempt to cover, and although Major Pebbles worked hard, it was impossible for him to give much attention to any portion of the southern states.

He recommended, and it was decided, to form the southern territory into two divisions, having one known as the southern division and the other as the southeastern division. It is in the latter division that Georgia is located. Major Parker is a graduate of Oberlin college, in Ohio, and joined the Salvation Army immediately after his graduation. He has since been a worker in it. He left New York yesterday with his wife, who is also engaged in Salvation Army work, and will arrive in Atlanta this afternoon.

Colonel Richard E. Holz, national secretary for the social and relief work, arrived in Atlanta last night from Nashville, coming originally from New York city, and aided in conducting a meeting last night in the First Christian church. He came for the purpose of introducing Major Parker to Atlantians and for the purpose of raising funds to pay off an indebtedness of about $300 on the Workingmen's home, on Marietta street. Colonel Holz will leave for New York city tonight.

A meeting will be conducted tonight by the Salvation Army in the Tabernacle Baptist church, corner Luckie and Harris streets, by Colonel Holz, assisted by Major Parker. Colonel Holz was fatigued last night, having arrived in the city only at 7 o'clock and announced that he would make a more extended talk upon the work tonight.

It is probable that a Salvation Army tent will be erected near the center of the city this summer, in which the Salvation Army people will conduct revival meetings.

The meeting tonight will begin at 8 o'clock and a large congregation is expected to be presented to the new division commander.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE VARIOUS COURTS

The case of Baker against penitentiary company No. 2 was begun in the first division of the city court yesterday.

The plaintiff is suing the penitentiary company for $3,000 as remuneration for injuries which he claims he received while a convict working at the mines in north Georgia. The plaintiff says that a quantity of dirt fell on him while at work and caused the amputation of several of his toes, the latter having been so badly crushed. Maddox & Terrell represent the plaintiff and Ellis, Wimbish & Ellis represent the defendant.

Patrick McCrann has brought suit for $10,000 for slander, which he alleges was committed against him by J. W. Sewell, Who keeps a small store at Fort McPherson. McCrann is a soldier at the post, and he was recently sued by County Administrator Banks for the recovery of a quantity of property.

It is alleged by the plaintiff that Sewell said many defamatory words against him which were unfounded. It is claimed that he said McCrann was a "rascal," "a rogue, and a scoundrel," "he swindled Mrs. Mulligan out of her property."

The allusion to Mrs. Mulligan's property was caused by the suit which was brought by the county administrator for the heirs of Mrs. Mulligan, against McCrann. Dorsey, Brewster & Howell and M. Davis represent the plaintiff.

Henry L. Francis has filed a suit for $10,000 damages against the Atlanta and West Point Railroad Company for injuries which he alleges he received while upon a freight train crossing the tracks of the defendant company under Forsyth street bridge. He claims that he was seriously injured, having a leg broken.

Charles Ehret has filed a suit in the superior court for $10,000 damages against Grant Wilkins and the Woodward Lumber Company. He claims that he was ordered to descend some stairs during the erection of the Prudential building, which had been temporarily constructed, and claims that it was through the negligence of the contractors that the stairs had not been securely fastened that he received his injuries.

Charged with Infringement.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 10.—(Special.)—The Uritis Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, has brought suit in the federal court in this city against the Chattanooga Steel Company, charging the latter with an infringement of their patent method of steel making.

NEW OFFICERS ARE COMMISSIONED

General Shake-Up Among the Savannah Companies Is Felt.

TWO RESIGNATIONS ARE HERE

Lieutenants Booth and Singleton, of Capital City Guards, Resign.

ANDERSON WITH CAPITAL CITY GUARDS

Ten Officers in Savannah Companies Were Commissioned by Adjutant General Byrd Yesterday.

Quite a number of changes have taken place in the last few days in the ranks of the state militia and the rigid examination now being conducted by Inspector General Obear may mean that other changes of state prominence will follow in the near future.

Ten commissions for the companies of Savannah alone were issued by Adjutant General Byrd yesterday, to officers of various rank in the commands of the city who had been recommended for commissions by the examining board.

The resignations of First Lieutenant E. T. Booth and Second Lieutenant Singleton, of the Capital City Guards, of this city, were received by the adjutant general and accepted. Both of the officers of the Capital City Guards had done efficient service for their commands and their retirement was generally regretted.

Lieutenant Harry W. Anderson, formerly first lieutenant of the Gate City Guard, and whose resignation from that command was received two days ago, was yesterday commissioned by the adjutant general as first lieutenant of the Capital City Guards. Lieutenant Anderson's resignation from the Gate City Guard takes effect today and he will assume charge of the work of his new post at once.

War Officers in Savannah.

In Savannah a sweeping change has occurred in the ranks of the twenty-odd companies that belong to the state militia. New material, filled with a desire to bring the state command up to a high standard, has taken charge. The last list of Savannah officers to be commissioned was finished yesterday morning and ten commissions issued to new men. The newly commissioned Savannah officers are:

Jordan F. Brooks, lieutenant colonel First Georgia volunteers; Henry Dreese, first lieutenant Chatham Artillery; Charles W. Saussy, second lieutenant Chatham Artillery; J. T. West, captain Savannah Cadets; James S. Tyson, first lieutenant Savannah Cadets; Walter E. Coney, second lieutenant Savannah Cadets; Lacey D. Mell, first lieutenant Republican Blues; Henry McAlpin, captain Georgia Huzzars; C. A. L. Cunningham, first lieutenant Georgia Huzzars; W. W. Gordon, second lieutenant Georgia Huzzars.

All of these officers were commended highly by the examining board for Savannah and Governor Candler is confident that the militia of that city will take on new life with the new officers who have just been commissioned.

Griffin Company Reorganized.

The Griffin Rifles, the command which attracted prominence by its excellent conduct at the time the negro immunes passed through Griffin, was reorganized yesterday by the commissioning of its three officers—captain, J. H. Smith; Milton Daniels, first lieutenant, and W. H. Beck, second lieutenant.

Rev. H. E. Seddon Writes a Card.

In reference to the recent action of the Evangelical Ministers' Association, Rev. A. E. Seddon writes the following card to The Constitution:

"Editor Constitution—In your report of the proceedings of the Evangelical Ministers' Association at the Young Men's Christian Association last Monday, I was correctly classed with others who refused to sign the new constitution, objecting to the wording of section 6: 'The justification of the sinner by faith alone.'

"This, however, was not my only objection, nor was it the one I urged at the meeting. As I am now an outsider, and no longer have any voice in the meetings of the association, will you kindly allow me a word in your columns?

"The point on which I took my stand arose out of a ruling from the chair.

"One of the ministers present, previous to signing the new constitution, asked the chair whether by signing he was supposed to subscribe to all the doctrines as set forth in that document. The chairman replied in effect that each one signing would construe the words in the sense consistent with his own convictions. This rule appeared to satisfy the questioner, who forthwith signed the new constitution.

"But it was right there where my difficulty came in. We had previously met as clergymen of various denominations, acknowledging the differences of theological opinion between us, agreeing not to engage in discussion on those differences. We found many topics of general interest on which we could deliberate with mutual profit and practical benefit to the city and state without invading each other's theological territory.

"This arrangement had worked well for years. A fraternal spirit bound us all together in mutual love and respect. During the four years I have been attending the meetings of the association I cannot recall a single unpleasant clash of opinions, although at times brethren of widely differing views have engaged in the discussions.

"But this ideal state of things was not satisfactory to some. A proposal was made to put up a barbed-wire fence of theological formulae around the association. All who would enter this theological enclosure might thenceforth claim to be evangelical, whilst those outside would be denied that name by those within.

"Now, a fence to serve the purpose of an enclosure must stand up. When we began the discussion it looked indeed as though there were going to be a real old-fashioned, dogmatic palisade of the 1840 pattern, warranted to keep out 'modern thought,' 'higher criticism' and broad sympathies. But with one breath of his mouth the chairman brew down this formidable palisade by announcing that each one might put his own construction on the words of the new constitution. This, of course, left us just exactly where we were before.

"That is to say, we should have been just where we were before, but for some ethical scruples. For instance, Dr. McGlaflin, the Universalist, could without compunction subscribe to the 'eternal punishment' clause meaning thereby; not endless punishment, but punishment in the eternal world or state. Using the word 'eternal' in the same way as F. D. Maurice, Charles Kingsley, F. W. Robertson, Canon Farrar and other great scholarly Bible students. The 'utter' depravity of 'human nature' clause in the same way would be construed in vastly different senses by the various ministers that form the association. If we all could have taken the same facile view of the situation as the chairman did, we would all have signed and the fence would have been effectively laid down, leaving the enclosure as free to all comers as before.

"If there is any real need for a fence then let it be put up and kept up. Let it not be put up and immediately knocked down. My own personal conviction is that we are far better off without a fence.

"Some of us had conscientious scruples that prevented us from availing ourselves of the chairman's ruling. As business men we had frequently been parties to written agreements and in such cases we always felt that the very essence of the purpose, value and binding nature of the document lay in the fact that the terms employed meant exactly the same thing to both contracting parties. Every ambiguous term had to be clearly defined before we could feel safe in affixing our signatures. If it has ever been our misfortune to enter into a contract with a man who inserted a craftily worded clause which expressed to him a meaning it did not have to us, we have mentally branded him a scoundrel and in our natural indignation may have stated that fact to him in words. We protestants are unsparing in our denunciation of Jesuits when we find them using words that mean one thing to themselves and a totally different thing to other people.

"I objected to sign the new constitution, not because I could not construe its clauses satisfactorily to my own mind, but because I was convinced that my private construction on some clauses would materially differ from the construction put upon those same words by a majority of my ministerial brethren. The Master says: 'Let your yea be yea and your nay be nay.' I feel that my 'yea' and 'nay' must mean yea and nay to the other brethren; not to myself alone. When I am convinced of this, then, and not till the, could I put my name to the agreements.

"Another objection I had to signing the new constitution was that I did not wish to be a part to a scheme to accomplish a certain end by indirect means. It is no secret that the end in view was the ruling out of the Universalist, Dr. McGlaflin, from the association. If that be desirable, then were it not manlier, more honest, more Christian to get up in the association and declare a Universalist is not Evangelical! This is an evangelical association, therefore, be it resolved that Dr. William H. McGlaflin, minister of the Universalist church, is not eligible for membership in this association. We could have voted on that simple proposition without loss of self-respect or the respect of Brother McGlaflin, had the vote been adverse to him.

"As it is, the procedure has already accomplished more than was intended by those who started it. It has ruled out not Dr. McGlaflin alone, but all the 'Christian' ministers in the city, some of the Presbyterians, the Episcopalians and possibly some of the Baptists.

"There is this, too, to be remembered. There are avowed Universalists in the membership of every large evangelical church in the city. A minister who cannot sit comfortably in the same association with a Universalist to discuss temperance reform, Sabbath observance, posters and public morals, etc., can hardly stop there. To be consistent he should set to work to eliminate Universalism from his own church either by converting the heretics or turning them out.

"In closing I would like to say that while taking the stand I do, I have no desire to charge my brethren in the ministry with conscious or intentional moral obliquity. I think the whole procedure has been somewhat ill-considered and that maturer consideration will lead to a retracing of steps, at least such is the hope of yours respectfully,

ALFRED E. SEDDON."

Scrofula, salt rheum and all diseases caused by impure blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is America's Greatest Medicine.

Help to furnish the hundreds of people without it with pure water by voting for the water bonds tomorrow.

Age
10 Years

Quality
Purest Type

Age, Quality, Flavor make

Hunter Baltimore Rye

The Favorite



STRAIGHT or MIXED

HOT or COLD

It maintains Its Standard

Sold at all first-class Cafes.
POTTS-THOMPSON LIQUOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Flavor
Refined

Mellow
Rich

CABLES WERE WEAK

Cotton Opened Dull and Lower, but Rallied Slightly.

SENTIMENT FAVORED BULLS

Speculation Is Still Waiting Developments in the Cotton Belt—Planting Conditions Unfavorable.

New York, April 10.—By Associated Press: The cotton market made a barely steady start. The first call trading was at unchanged prices to a decline of 3 points, the weakness being due to unsatisfactory cables. Immediately after the call, however, there was a sharp rally of 3 to 4 points, started by brisk buying by houses with foreign connections, stimulated by reports of heavy to big frosts in the Atlantic sections. This also started a demand from local shorts. July and August buying by houses with New Orleans connections was also a feature of the early market. Before noon, however, prices had receded to about the opening call basis, and trading became very slack. There was considerable disappointment regarding the volume of outside speculation, in view of the contradictory and unsatisfactory character of the weather and crop accounts from the south. The bull interest was without a leader, and the bear contingent distrusted their position; while showing dispatches to prove that cotton planting was making seasonable progress on the average. During the afternoon speculative dealings became very narrow, with a gradual leakage of long cotton, giving a rather weak undertone to the local situation. The market was finally quiet at a net loss of 2@3 points.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, April 10.—There has been more business today in the cotton goods division of the market. Store trade has not increased, but mail orders have been enormous. The demand for brown and bleached is more general, and as a rule at firm prices. No leading lines show any signs of giving way. Coarse colored cottons are quiet, but prices are steady. Prints in moderate request, but prices well upheld. Ginghams still scarce and firm. Dark printed flannel and fancy woven patterned dress goods steady sellers for fall. Woolen and worsted dress goods also in steady demand.

Spot Cotton Quotations.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:

Atlanta—Quiet; middling 5⅝c.

Liverpool—Demand moderate; middling 3 3-32d.

New York—Quiet; middling 6 3-16c.

New Orleans—Quiet and steady; middling 5 11-16c.

Savannah—Quiet; middling 5⅝c.

Galveston—Steady; middling 5 15-16c.

Norfolk—Quiet; middling 5⅝c.

Mobile—Quiet; middling 5⅝c.

Memphis—Quiet; middling 5⅞c.

Augusta—Quiet; middling 6 3-16 to 6¼c.

Charleston—Quiet; middling 5⅝c.

Houston—Easy; middling 5 15-16c.

St. Louis—Dull; middling 5⅞c.

The following is the statement of receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPM'TS		STOCK	
	1899	1898	1899	1898	1899	1898
Saturday	88	133	400	.....	12810	2955
Monday	14	103	145	300	12679	2858
Tuesday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wednesday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thursday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Friday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	102	239	545	300		

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS.	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Closing. Bid and asked.
April	5 80	5 80	5 79	5 79	5 78-79
May	5 83	5 86	5 82	5 82	5 82-83
June	5 88	5 88	5 87	5 87	5 87-88
July	5 94	5 95	5 91	5 91	5 92-93
August	5 94	5 95	5 91	5 92	5 91-92
September	5 90	5 93	5 89	5 90	5 89-90
October	5 93	5 95	5 92	5 92	5 91-92
November	5 92	5 94	5 92	5 93	5 92-93
December	5 93	5 98	5 96	5 97	5 96-97
January	6 00	6 02	5 99	6 00	5 99-00
February	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Closed quiet.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS		STOCK	
	1899	1898	1899	1898	1899	1898
Saturday	11104	9912	18807	25427	775201	758332
Monday	10573	12623	2781	20624	781641	744201
Tuesday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wednesday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thursday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Friday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	21676	23355	21588	45051		

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

March		September	5 63
April	5 58	October	5 66
May	5 62	November	5 66
June	5 69	December	5 68
July	5 69	January	
August	5 66	February	

Closed dull.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, April 10, 12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot quiet with prices unchanged; middling uplands 3¾; sales 10,000; American 7,000; speculation and export 500; receipts 3,000; American 2,000.

Futures opened quiet with demand moderate.

	Open'g	Closing.
April	3 20-64	3 19⅝ Buyers
April-May	3 20-64	3 19⅝ Buyers
May-June		3 20 Buyers
June-July		3 20 Buyers
July-August	3 21-64	3 20 Buyers
August-September	3 21-64	3 20 Buyers
September-October	3 20-64	3 19⅛ Buyers
October-November	3 20-64	3 19 Buyers
November-December		3 18⅛ Buyers
December-January		3 18⅛ Buyers

Futures closed quiet and steady.

New York, April 10.—Cotton quiet; sales 650 bales; middling 6 3-16c; gulf 6 7-16c; net receipts 977; gross 7,914; stock 158,122.

New Orleans, April 10.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 2,1000; middling 5 11-16c; receipts 7,528; stock 375,152.

Galveston, April 10.—Cotton steady; middling 5 15-16c; sales 2,515; receipts 805; stock 79,962.

Mobile, April 10.—Cotton quiet; middling 5⅝c; sales 200; receipts 295; stock 40,496.

Charleston, April 10.—Cotton quiet; middling 5⅝c. Receipts 230; stock 16,269.

Wilmington, April 10.—Cotton firm; middling 6c; receipts 44; stock 11,687.

Norfolk, April 10.—Cotton quiet; middling 5⅝c; sales 1,121; receipts 203; stock 30,576.

Baltimore, April 10.—Cotton nominal; middling 6¼c; receipts 1,275; stock 20,076.

Boston, April 10.—Cotton steady; middling 5 7-16c; receipts net 254; gross 541.

Philadelphia, April 10.—Cotton quiet; middling 6 7-16c; receipts 124; stock 8,434.

Memphis, April 10.—Cotton quiet; middling 5⅞c; sales 550; receipts 4,113; stock 122,694.

Augusta, April 10.—Cotton quiet; middling 6 13-16c; sales 230; receipts 78; stock 23,264.

Houston, April 10.—Cotton easy; middling 5 15-16c; sales 657; receipts 1,507; stock 59,487; expected tomorrow 3,100 to 3,200, against 2,571 last year and 3,453 in 1895.

St. Louis, April 10.—Cotton dull and unchanged; no sales reported; middling 5⅝c; receipts 773; shipments 700; stocks 83,088.

S. Munn, Son & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, April 10.—Cotton opened dull and lower on weak cables. Rallied slightly on small buying, but soon settled down to another narrow, dull and featureless session. Sentiment is generally favorable to the bulls, but speculation is still waiting developments in the cotton belt. Late reports from Mississippi show that planting conditions have never been more unfavorable than at present. Ninety per cent of the farmers of the state have not plowed a furrow, a condition of affairs that has never been known to exist before and will result in a large decrease in cotton acreage. These complaints are becoming very general and we feel confident that purchases of the new crop months on declines will eventually pay handsome profits to the investor.

W. H. Bacheller & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New Orleans, April 10.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	5.64	5.65	5.62	5.62-63
July	5.70	5.72	5.69	5.69-70
October	5.67	5.68	5.66	5.66-67

The market today assumed a waiting attitude due to the expected bureau report, to be issued on the 10th of each month hereafter, and with clearing weather over the belt and a dearth of outside speculation prices had no other course left but to sag. Liverpool is waiting something more definite in regard to developments in the cotton belt, when that market will respond accordingly. Spots are unchanged with sales of 2,100 bales.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, April 10.—Cotton market opened at 2 points decline with Liverpool 1 point off in futures; spots 3⅜; sales 10,000 bales; market dull and featureless and a repetition of the market for the last week. Estimated port receipts 10,000, against 13,523 for last year. Estimated for Houston 3,200; New Orleans 5,000, against 4,252.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, March 10.—Reports of better weather continues in the south affected the demand from Manchester in Liverpool today, while the only support here comes from the operations of the arbitrage brokers who were again in evidence as buyers. Their takings were estimated at upward of 10,000 bales and were supplied as of late by the slow liquidation for outside account through disappointment at the absence of any speculative demand. The local trade, however, are not disposed to be short, as the trade conditions are believed to be too strong to admit of any sharp decline, though it is considered strange that the northern spinners are not active buyers on this decline.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, April 10.—Liverpool advices were not very encouraging today, early cables reporting futures 1-64d lower and closing sales showing losses for the day of from 1 to 2-64d under Saturday. Sales 10,000 bales; middling uplands 3¾d. Considering the weakness, the New York market ruled comparatively steady, opening sales being upon a range of about 2 points under the previous session with a further loss of 2 points during afternoon session. There was no new features in today's market except the movement was smaller than anticipated, port receipts aggregating 10,000 bales against 13,523.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

Winter Wheat Condition 77.9, Against 86.7 Last Year.

Washington, April 10.—The April report of the statistician of the department of agriculture will show the average condition of the winter wheat on April 1st last to have been 77.9, against 86.7 on April 1, 1898; 81.4 on April 1, 1897, and a ten-year average of 84.4. The average for the principal winter wheat states are as follows:

Pennsylvania 89, Texas 71, Tennessee 71, Ohio 86, Michigan 75; Indiana 72, Illinois 74, Missouri 73, Kansas 66, California 93.

Of the thirty states producing winter wheat, twenty-six, containing over 76 per cent of the total winter wheat acreage, report a condition below their respective year's averages.

The average condition of winter rye is 84.9, against 92.1 on April 1, 1898; 88.9 on April 1, 1897, and a ten-year average of 90.

The percentage of mortality among farm animals, swine excepted, has been higher than for many ears past. Of horses, 2.3 per cent are reported as having died from disease, against 2 per cent the preceding year and a ten-year average of 1.8 per cent.

Of cattle a mortality of 2.2 per cent from winter exposure, and of 2.03 per cent from disease is reported, against 1.3 per cent from exposure and 2 per cent from disease the preceding winter and 1.6 per cent from exposure and 1.6 per cent also from disease as the ten-year average.

Of sheep the deaths from exposure amounted to 3.6 per cent, and those from disease to 2.14 per cent, against 2.7 per cent from exposure and 2.6 per cent from disease the preceding winter, and 2.5 per cent and land 2.3 per cent the respective ten-year average.

The losses of swine aggregated 6.2 per cent, against 9.3 per cent last year, 14.4 per cent in 1897 and a ten-year average of 8.4 per cent.

CREDIT IS STRAINED.

English Dealers in Credit Are Very Nervous.

New York, April 10.—The Times' London financial correspondent cables:

"Although credit is not plunging about as yours apparently is, we are not without our anxieties. Money has fallen in prices in the way it was anticipated, and the market is still in the hand of the Bank of England. What is going to happen I cannot say, but much depends on it and on the continent. Everywhere credit is strained by the speed with which new enterprises have been placed on the market. All centers of credit, therefore, require more cash, and the puzzle is, with most of them, how to get it. In their efforts to come by enough, one or two of them will have to endure considerable losses, and what we have to fear is that we may be drawn into the vortex. Our dealers in credit are accordingly nervous and try to protect themselves by working the rates of discount up a little. As yet they have not been very successful, but we may get within the neighborhood of the Bank of England rate in another week, should the markets elsewhere not calm down. Brokers were holding out for 2½ per cent yesterday afternoon on three months' bills.

"Business is in a state of suspended animation in the stock exchange. The Easter holidays interrupted it, and we have not really resumed. Everybody is waiting to see how the settlement goes off next week before beginning again. It will be a difficult one, although you will not see much sensational rates for money quoted in your London telegrams as yours are to us.

"As a matter of act, money has been from 6 to 10 per cent for years on many of our mine shares, and nobody has thought anything about it. When one fellow was tired of paying he sold out and allowed the next man to have his turn. Just now the difficulty lies in there being no next man.

"The markets are choked up with unsalable securities and we all are, in consequence, very tired. Therein lies our danger. We can carry on and hold prices up as long as no sharp pull is made upon us, but let any other market stumble and put out a hand to grasp at assistance here and we shall have all the mob of overloaded speculators trying to escape at once.

"It appears as if the weaker the continental markets really become, the stronger they seem to be. Not for years has money been so dear on the Paris bourse as it was at last week's end and then monthly settlement time, and I am assured that the adjustment of accounts was attended with no small anxiety in several directions. It made no difference to quotations or to the temper of the French speculators. A peace occurred because we were roildaying, but on Friday Paris resumed buying and ran Rio Tintos shares up to 42¾, equal to 48⅛ from the old £10 shares. They also bought South African shares to a small extent, and yet no money market in Europe is in a more straightened position.

"One significant fact that proves our market is likewise to be quite as heavily burdened as is your own with unsalable capitalization is the reduction our municipalities have to submit to in the prices at which they can sell their new issues. Fifteen months ago the corporation of Liverpool failed to place a 2¾ per cent loan which it offered at a minimum of 98. It now comes forward with two-thirds of the amount then offered and asks only 93½. This is only one of the symptoms that prove we have been going too fast."

Florida Vegetables.

Corrected Daily by McCullough Bros.

String beans, ready sale, $3 to $3.50 per crate; English peas, $3 to $3.50 per crate; celery, per dozen, owing to quality and bleaching, from 50 to 90c per dozen; cauliflower, 8 to 10c per pound; head lettuce, per drum, $3.50 to $4; curly $2 to $2.50; tomatoes, fancy, scarce, $4 to $5 per crate; choice $3 to $3.50; beets, tops on, cabbage crate size, $3.50 to $4; Irish potatoes, fancy per barrel, $8 to $10; choice $5 to $6 crates in proportion; squash, per crate $2.50 to $3. Never have we seen such a clamor for cabbage—selling readily at 5 to 6c per pound. Cucumbers, per crate, $4 to $5; peppers $2 to $2.50, owing to quality. Strawberries 15 to 17½c per quart, owing to stock and condition on arrival. Pineapples very scarce and market bare. Full size crates $8 to $10; half crates in proportion. Egg plants $1.25 to $1.50 per dozen. Oranges, russets, $4.50 to $5; brights $3.50 to $4; grape fruit $5 to $6 per box.

Edw. O. Miles & Co.

DEALERS IN

Hides, Tallow, Wool, Etc.

Proprietors Gate City Tallow Works.

Out-of-town dealers and butchers will do well to get our prices before selling.

298 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

INTEREST DIMINISHED

Dealings in Stocks Aggregated Little Over Half Million Shares.

PRICES MOVED UNCERTAIN

Specialties Declined at Opening, Vanderbilts, Rallied at Midday, Grangers Declined Later.

New York, April 10.—Interest in stock speculation today was on a diminished scale, the declines aggregating little over half a million shares. Prices moved in an uncertain manner and a number of marked net losses resulted. There was a decline at the opening in which the specialties particularly participated, a midday rally led by the Vanderbilts, and an afternoon decline in which the grangers were prominent. The liquidation of Friday permitted a number of brokers to return borrowed money, and call rates were generally easier, 6@7 per cent prevailing together part of the day. Several million dollars of sterling loans were made and call money closed at 3@4 per cent. Foreign bankers apparently assumed that comparatively good prices were probable here for money for a more or less protected period. These sterling loans were responsible for an easier tone in th esterling exchange market. The recurrence of syndicate operations and the flotation of industrials is the basis for the expectation of fair rates at least for money. This week $28,000,000 approximately is to be called in connection with the flotation of the American Pump Company, the Chicago and Alton syndicate deal and subscription payment on Manhattan, while the call for subscriptions involving several million dollars on the steel hoop combination has been postponed. Commission house business fell off considerably, but there was evidence of an effort to stimulate interest in the market in some specialties again, now that Friday's decline had wiped out weak holdings. Some large accounts were closed out today, causing the early decline. One block of 15,000 shares of Brooklyn Transit was sold just after the opening. The Vanderbilts, which all advanced smartly, retained part of their rise. Gossip about subscription privileges advanced Great Northern preferred. Consolidated Gas broke 8 points, presumably because of the published interview with a prominent politician favoring municipal ownership of that industry. The selling of the grangers in the afternoon was due to apprehension as to the possible character of the government crop statement, to be made know this afternoon. The market closed steady.

Transactions in railway mortgages were rather light, and while the market lacked a decided tone, the changes either way were only fractional. Total sales $2,265,000. United States 5s declined ¼ and the new 4s coupon ⅛ in th ebid price.

Total sales of stocks today 555,110 shares, including American Steel and Wire 15,600; American Sugar 11,200; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 33,900; Burlington 34,3000; Chesapeake and Ohio 13,200; Big Four 35,900; Continental Tobacco 29,700; Federal Steel 25,800; Federal Steel preferred 11,600; Manhattan 22,500; Missouri Pacific 23,600; New York Central 22,900; People's Gas and Coke 26,000; St. Paul 19,700; Union acific preferred 12,200

Money on call easier at 3@7 per cent; last loan at 3 per cent; prime mercantile paper 3½@4.

Sterling exchange weak with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85¾@4.86 for demand and at $4.83@4.83¾ for 60 days; posted rates $4.84@4.85¾ and $4.87@4.87½; commercial bills $4.82½@4.83.

Silver certificates 60½c.

Bar silver 59½c.

Mexican dollars 47⅝c.

Government bonds weak.

State bonds inactive.

Railroad bonds irregular.

Following are closing bid quotations

RAILWAY STOCKS.

Atchison	20⅜	New Jersey Central	117⅜
do. preferred	59⅜	New York Central	130⅜
Baltimore and Ohio	70	N. Y. Chic. & St. L.	13⅝
Canada Pacific	85¼	do. 1st preferred	65
Canada Southern	58	do. 2d preferred	32
Central Pacific	15	Norfolk & Western	17¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	27⅜	North American Co	9¾
Chicago & Alton	168	Northern Pacific	50⅜
C., B. & Q.	108¾	do. preferred	78⅜
Chic. & E. Illinois	73	Ontario & Western	20⅝
do. preferred	122	Oregon R. & Nav.	40
Chic. Great Western	15½	Oregon Short Line	41⅜
Chic., Ind. & L.	8½	Pa. Coast, 1st pref.	65
do. preferred	43	do. 2d preferred	60
Chic. & N. W.	159½	Pittsburg	184
do. preferred	183	Reading	23⅝
C., C. C. & St. L.	62¾	do. 1st preferred	64⅜
do. preferred	97	Rio Grande & W.	34
Del. & Hudson	117	do. preferred	85½
Del., Lac. & W.	178½	Rock Island	113⅝
Del. & Rio Grande	21⅜	St. Louis & Santa Fe	11¾
do. preferred	74	do. 1st preferred	71
Erie (new)	13	do. 2d preferred	38¾
do. preferred	37⅝	St. L. & S. W.	11⅝
Ft. Wayne	184	do. preferred	33¾
Great North'n pref.	190	St. Paul	125⅞
Hocking Valley	24	do. preferred	169
Illinois Central	114¾	St. P. & Omaha	94
Lake Erie & W'n	19	do. preferred	165
do. preferred	77	St. P., M. & M.	
Lake Shore	200	Southern Pacific	33⅜
Louisville & Nash.	64¼	Southern Railway	12⅜
Manhattan L.	112⅜	do. preferred	50¾
Metro'n Street Ry.	214¾	Texas & Pacific	17⅜
Michigan Central	114	Union Pacific	40⅜
Minn. & St. Louis	50	do. preferred	79⅝
do. preferred	90	U. P. D. & G. pfd.	12⅜
Missouri Pacific	48⅜	Wabash	9
Mobile & Ohio	42	do. preferred	23¾
Mo., Kan. & Texas	13¾	Wheeling & L. E.	11¾
do. preferred	39¼	do. preferred	30

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Adams	112	United States	52
American	140	Wells Fargo	125

MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Cotton Oil	36	do. preferred	112⅜
do. preferred	92⅜	National Lin. Oil	5
American Spirits	14⅜	Pacific Mail	50
do. preferred	39¼	People's Gas	119¾
American Tobacco	220	Pullman Palace	160
do. preferred	141	Silver Certificates	60
Consolidated Gas	185	Stand. Rope & Twine	10
Com. Cable Co.	185	Sugar	136⅝
Col. F. & Iron	35¾	do. preferred	116
do. preferred	95	T. C. & Iron	55¾
General Electric	114¾	U. S. Leather	6⅝
Glue Central	143⅜	Pennsylvania	65⅜
Brook. Rap. Tran.	115⅞	U. S. Rubber	49¾
International Paper	52	do. preferred	116⅜
do. preferred	81¾	Western Union	93⅜
La Clede Gas	54¾	Federal Steel	60
Lead	34⅜	do. preferred	83

BONDS.

U. S. 3s	108	do. 4s	93⅜
U. S. new 4s reg	130	N. Y. Central 1sts	114⅜
do. coupon	129¾	N. J. Cent. 5s	118¾
U. S. 4s	112⅜	N. Carolina 6s	127
do. coupon	113¾	do 4s	104
do 2ds	99⅜	Northern Pac. 1sts	118⅜
U. S. 5s reg	113	do 3s	67⅜
do. 5s coupon	113	do 4s	102¾
District 3-65s	117	N. Y., C. & St. L. 4s	106
Ala., Class A	109	Norfolk & Wes. 6s	130
Ala., Class B	109	Nor. & West. con. 4s	92⅞
Ala., Class C	100	Northwest consols	142⅜
Ala., Currency	100	do deb. 5s	122
Atchison 4s	100¾	Oregon Nav. 1sts	111
do. adj. 4s	82¾	do 4s	102
Canada So. 2nds	110	O. S. Line 6s, t. r.	128¾
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	96¼	O. S. Line 5s, t. r.	111
do. first income	42	Pacific 6s of '95	
do. second income	11	Reading 4s	88⅜
Chicago Terminals	100	Rio Gr. W. 1sts	97¼
C. & O. 5s	118¾	St. L. & I. M. con. 5s	108⅝
C., R. I. & P. 4½s	104⅜	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	123
D. & R. G. 1sts	108⅛	St. Paul consols 7s	168⅜
D. & R. G. 4s	101	St. P., C. & P. 1sts	121⅜
East Tenn. 1sts	105	do 5s	121⅜
Erie Gen. 4s	72	Southern Ry. 5s	108
F., W. & D. 1sts, t. r.	83⅛	Stand. Rope & T. 6s	90
Gen. Electric 5s	116	Tenn. new set 3s	48⅛
G. H. & S. A. 6s	111	Tex. Pac. L. G. 1sts	113
do. 2ds	110	do reg. 2nds	53⅜
H. & T. Cent. 5s	112	U. P. D. & Gulf 1sts	93
do con. 6s	110	Wabash 1st 5s	116
Iowa Cent. 1sts	109	do 2ds	97
La. new consol 4s	109⅜	West Shore 4s	114
L. & N. unified 4s	96	Virginia centuries	83
Missouri 6s	119	do deferred	8
M., K. T. 2ds	67⅞	Wisconsin Cent. t. r	60⅜

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, April 10.—The stock market opened active and with a feverish tone. Declines, which in a number of cases were in excess of 1 point, were noted, while in the instance of Brooklyn Transit a loss of 5 points took place in the first quarter hour's dealings. The strongest feature of the market was Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, which advanced nearly 3 points on a report that the stock would soon enter the regular dividend list. The grangers showed fractional declines, but the dealings in that quarter were small and little was done in the Pacifics. London was not a factor in the market. Apprehensions of a close money market and fears that the government crop report would make an unfavorable showing were entertained among some. The market continued firm throughout the forenoon. The industrial shares developed strength with Continental Tobacco the feature. Brooklyn Rapid Transit recovered the whole of its early decline, and People's Gas was very firm. There was no special change in money, the market being fairly easy.

Southern Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, April 10.—The course of today's stock market demonstrates what may be expected in Wall street for some time to come. Money is easy, discrimination against trust stocks less adverse to commission accounts. Recent bull leaders renewed their activity, showing confidence, and we are likely to see upward tendencies and a marked improvement which can be lasting.

Saturday's bank statement was in some ways better than expected and in banking circles there is developing the fact that funds are soon going to work easier.

Books close on following stocks: American Tobacco, April 15th, 2 per cent on common and preferred; Continental Tobacco, April 12th, for meeting; Jersey Central, April 14th, dividend 1 per cent; General Electric, April 12th, for meeting; Rubber preferred, April 17th, dividend 2 per cent.

Commercial Advertiser's Financial Cable.

New York, April 10.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: The markets were irregular here today on closing in of the time of settlement, investment stocks were dull. These rallied later.

Americans opened above parity, but were idle here. New York came dull and became a shade harder. The close was midway between the best and the worst. The only features were Chesapeake and Ohio and New York Central. The latter spurted sharply on New York buying. The market here regards the New York money squeeze as merely a shake out of weak industrials.

Paris sold Spanish 4's down to 57⅞. They rallied to 58⅛.

Tintos were 42¼.

Thirteen thousand pounds gold in bars was bought by the bank and £10,000 arrived from Holland. The bank bought at 7s 9¾d part of an African parcel.

Trade returns show exports increased 7.15 points, but this is due mainly to new shipping not included last year. Imports decreased 4.4 points, owing to the rise in copper and tin.

STOCKS.	Opening	High.	Low.	Last sale.	Closing bid.
Am'n Tobacco	220	222⅛	219⅛	221	220
Am'n Sugar Ref'g	157⅜	158⅛	155⅞	157⅜	156¼
Atchison	21⅛	21⅝	20⅜	20⅝	20⅝
do. preferred	60⅛	61⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59¾
Balto. & Ohio	70⅜	71	70⅜	71	70
Brook. Rap. Tran.	117	118	113	116	115⅜
Bay State Gas					
Bur. & Quincy	141⅜	142⅜	139⅜	140⅜	140⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	61	63⅞	61	62⅝	62¼
Ches. & Ohio	26⅝	28⅜	26⅜	27⅜	27⅜
Canada Southern	57⅜	59¼	57⅜	58	57¾
Del. & Hudson	118	118¾	117¼	118	118
Del. & Lack				168	168½
Erie				13⅝	13⅝
Con. Gas	193	193	185	185	185⅜
Gen. Electric				114	114
Chic. Great West.	15⅜	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	15⅜
Jersey Central	117⅜	119⅜	117⅜	118⅜	117⅜
Mo., Kans. & Tex.					13⅝
do. preferred	39⅝	40⅜	39	39¼	39⅜
Louisv. & Nash.	64⅛	64⅜	64⅛	64⅝	64¾
Lake Shore					200
Manhattan L.	116	116⅞	114⅜	116	115⅜
Mo. Pacific	48⅜	49⅛	48⅜	48⅝	48⅝
Met. Street Ry	247	249	236⅜	247	247
National Lead	34⅛	34⅜	34	34⅛	34⅛
Northern Pacific	50⅜	51⅜	50⅛	51	50⅞
do. preferred	78⅜	78⅞	78⅜	78⅛	78⅝
N. Y. Central	136⅜	140⅜	136⅜	139⅜	139⅜
Northwestern	158	160⅛	158	159	159¼
Omaha				95	94
Pacific Mail	50⅛	50⅝	49⅞	49⅝	49⅝
People's Gas	119⅜	121⅜	117⅜	119⅜	119⅜
Reading	23⅜	23⅞	23⅛	23⅜	23⅜
Rock Island	112⅝	113⅜	112⅜	113⅛	113⅛
Southern Rwy	12⅜	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
do. preferred	51	51⅞	50⅜	51⅛	50¼
St. Paul	128⅛	129⅜	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞
Tenn. Coal & Iron	56	56⅜	55	55⅛	55⅛
U. S. Leather pfd.	72	72⅜	71	71⅜	71⅜
Union Pacific	40⅛	40⅞	40⅛	40⅝	40⅝
do. preferred	70⅛	70⅝	69⅞	70⅛	70⅛
Western Union	93⅜	93⅝	93⅛	93⅜	93⅜
Wabash, pfd	23⅜	24	23⅛	23⅜	23¾
Am'n Cotton Oil	36¼	36¾	36⅛	36	36
Am'n Spirits	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
do. preferred				39⅜	39¼
U. S. Rubber	50⅛	50⅜	49	49	50
do. preferred				116⅛	115⅜
Federal Steel	61⅜	61⅝	60	60⅜	60
do. preferred	83⅜	84	82¾	83⅜	83
Illinois Central	115	115	114⅜	114⅜	115¼

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

The following are the bid and asked quotations

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 85s, 27 to 30 years	109	Augusta 7s	110
Ga. 85s, 25 to 40 years	110	Macon 6s	120
Ga. 4½s, 1915	122	Columbus 5s	107
Savannah 5s	112	Waterworks 6s	100
Atl'a 6s, 1907	112	Rome 6s	107
Atl'a 6s, L. D. 1920	112	So. Car. 4½s	115
Atl'a 6s, L. D. 1910	112	Newn'n 6s, L. D.	110
Atl'a 6s, L. D. 1913	113	Chatta. 6s, 1911	109
Atl'a 4½s	109	Col. S. C. 4½s and 5s	87
Atl'a 4s	108	Ala. Class A	109

RAILROAD BONDS

Ga. 6s, 1910	114	Atl'a & Char 1st 7s, 1907	121
Ga. 6s, 1922	116	do income 6s, 1900	101
Ga. 7s, 1st	122		
C., C. & A. 1st 6s, 1909	107		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	203	Aug. & Sav.	110
Southwestern	110	A. & W. P.	120
		do deben	102⅜

INVESTMENT STOCKS.

Atlanta Loan and Investment Co.	8s		138
" "	"	7s	116
" "	"	6s	100

The Metal Market.

New York, April 10.—The advance in tin continues unchanged. Today's prices moved up to 19½ points, with demand very heavy on the rise. This cause for this improvement was in part very light supplies, strong news from the west and reports of a decided stiffening of the English market. Even at the higher prices offerings were insignificant and buyer dempt ents were practically unchanged and featureless.

The metal exchange quoted pig iron warrants dull and nominal at $10.50.

Lake copper $18.

Tin strong, spot 25¢@25.50.

Lead dull at $4.35.

Spelter firm at $6.50@6.60.

Brokers' price for lead is $4.10; for copper $18.50.

St. Louis, April 10.—Lead dull at $4.12½.

Spelter firm at $6.20 bid.

Foreign Finances.

London, April 10.—Closing: Consols for money 110½; for the account 110 11-16. Canadian Pacific 88⅜; Erie 14⅛; Erie first preferred 38⅞; Illinois Central 117⅜; Northern Pacific preferred 80⅞; St. Paul common 130⅜; New York Central 133⅜; Pennsylvania 65⅜; Reading 12; Union Pacific preferred 81⅞; Atchison 21⅝; Louisville and Nashville 66¼; Grand Trunk 8½.

Bar silver steady at 27⅜.

Money 2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills 2½ per cent; for three months' bills 2½ per cent.

Gold at Buenos Ayres 228.90

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance today £23,000.

Gold bars 77s 9¾d.

Paris, April 10.—Three per cent rentes 101 francs 88½ centimes. Exchange on London 25 francs 23 centimes.

The Treasury Statement.

Washington, April 10.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance $282,547,519; gold reserve $245,630,027.

The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, April 10.—Owing to the large supply of cattle received today buyers were independent and slow in bidding. As a result prices were weak all along the line, and there was a decline of 10@15c. Fancy cattle $5.60@5.75; choice steers $5.25@5.55; medium steers $4.65@4.85; beef steers $3.90@4.60; stockers and feeders $3.80@4.90; bulls $2.60@4.10; cows and heifers $3.40@4.25; calves $3.75@4.90; western fed steers $4.25@5.50; Texas steers $4.00@5.15.

There was an active general demand for hogs, western packers buying freely, and prices closed stronger to 2½c higher. Fair to choice $3.82½@3.95; heavy packing lots $3.60@3.80; mixed $3.65@3.85; butchers $3.65@3.92½; light $3.65@3.87½; pigs $3.30@3.70.

The demand for sheep was decidedly better, and this enabled sellers to take a

WOMAN and ...SOCIETY.

Atlanta Woman's Club to Entertain American Library Association

At a meeting of the Atlanta Woman's Club yesterday afternoon it was decided that that body would entertain the American Library Association some afternoon during their annual meeting in Atlanta.

An invitation was read from Miss Anne Wallace to the club women to attend a grand rally at the Grand on the second evening of the convention, when the subject of "Woman's Clubs and Their Relation to the Library" will be discussed. The invitation was accepted, and the members desiring tickets are requested to apply to Mrs. Drake, secretary of the Woman's Club.

Mrs. Patillo made many important announcements, among them that through the Clyde Line and the South Carolina and Georgia railroad passes had been secured in compliment to the home section of the club for Miss Turnbull and the young lady receiving the scholarship to the Oread School of Domestic Science, in Worcester, Mass.

Mrs. Patillo also announced the successful initial meeting of the City Federation of Clubs, and the fact that the constitution and by-laws drawn up by the committee appointed for that purpose would be submitted to a mass meeting of the various organizations of Atlanta to be called early in May.

An important matter meeting with interesting discussion was a communication from the woman's auxiliary of the Civil Service Reform Association, which is better explained by its publication, as follows:

"To the President of Woman's Club—Dear Madam: Permit us to call your attention to the danger at present threatening the system of civil service reform, as established under the national government, and to ask the coo-peration of your organization in a movement to avert that danger.

"It has long been rumored that the president, at the request of persons interested in the dispensation of the federal patronage, would withdraw several thousand offices and positions from under the present civil service rules, and lately this report has been revived. The restoration of these positions to the condition of 'party spoils' would be a national calamity, especially at a time when the exclusion of that element and the establishment of strict business methods of administration are so vitally important. A precedent would be established that in time might serve to wreck the merit system utterly.

"The Women's Auxiliary to the Civil Service Reform Association of New York has, therefore, sent the inclosed memorial to the president. We would earnestly urge that this, or, still better, a similar protest be sent in the name of your association, in a registered letter, addressed to the president personally. The matter is one that deserves the attention of every organization interested in good government and good citizenship, and we are impelled naturally to ask your support.

"Kindly let us know of your action. Very sincerely yours,

"MARY JAY SCHIEFFELIN,
"President of the Women's Auxiliary."

According to the suggestion made in the above, the club by unanimous vote, authorized the president to send to the president of the United States the protest referred to in the letter.

Saturday Review the Official Organ

The motion of Mrs. Hamilton Douglas, The Saturday Review, Atlanta's weekly paper, was made the official organ of the Atlanta Woman's Club. Several of the most prominent members spoke in behalf of the movement, which places the official organship not only in a weekly publication of which the club women may feel proud, but one that is edited by a club woman and one of the cleverest newspaper women in the state—Mrs. Julia Iverson Patton.

Frequently there are papers read in the club, addresses made and discussions of importance, that on account of the limited space accorded woman's news in the daily papers, cannot be published in full. It will, therefore, be to the advantage of the club women to have a medium of journalistic standing through which such matter may be given out to those not present at the meetings, or not residing in Atlanta.

Mrs. Patton's paper received the strongest indorsements in her application for the official organ of the club, the editors of The Constitution and Journal being among those interested in the recognition of her paper by the club women.

Interesting Speakers.

Previous to the conclusion of the business features of the meetings Mrs. Patillo introduced to the audience Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb, of Athens, Ga., who is president of the Athens Woman's Club, which was the first one organized there, and which was inspired by Miss Rosa Woodberry, the first member in Georgia of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Lipscomb told a most interesting story of the unusual growth of the Athens club, a membership of over one hundred being enrolled at the first meeting. There are five sections and the probability of others being added to the club course of study, and Mrs. Lipscomb stated that the question was no longer the growth of the club, but whether the membership should be limited or whether all who applied for membership should be received. Another interesting speaker of the afternoon, was Miss Gunter, a graduate of the Chicago university, in physical culture. She discussed that subject briefly, outlining its advantages to physical development, and convinced her hearers with the logic of her arguments.

Mrs. J. C. Reed, chairman of the current events section, conducted some interesting discussions, continuing the question of the good and evil results of the Spanish-American war. The Atlanta depot question was also made a subject of general and humorous discussion, Mrs. Reed concluding the debate with an original poem on the subject.

Previous to the adjournment of the meeting yesterday, Mrs. Patillo announced that the nominating committee of the club appointed to act in the matter of the annual election of officers, would meet in the clubrooms next Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Burton Smith called a meeting of the home section for the club Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Mrs. McCabe called a meeting at the same hour of the philanthropic section, and Mrs. John C. Reed called a meeting of the current events sections for 10:30 o'clock this morning, the object of all three meetings being to elect delegates to the nominating convention.

Miss Whaley, chairman of the civics section of the club, announced that under the auspices of that section, a lecture would soon be given on the subject: "The Legal Status of Women."

Georgia Bayden St. John the Musical Composer

The news of the burning to death in New York of the St. John and Andrews families was to me especially shocking.

Many pleasant hours were recalled spent with these genial people in their palatial home. They were people unselfish with their wealth, always making those about them happy. Their setting was a luxurious one, their five-story mansion, having two entrances, one on Sixty-seventh street, the other on Fifth avenue, was considered by many the most beautiful in interior decoration in New York.

Mrs. St. John was my especial friend. She had the artistic nature, hence chose as her style of entertainment the "musical" rather than the card and dancing party. She gave several musicals each season, the programme including the best artists in New York and costing many hundreds of dollars. Her spacious music hall composed most of the first floor.

Georgia Bayden St. John was an unusual genius, and she needed only adversity to go hand in hand for the whole world to have found it out—yet she is by no means unknown in the realm of dreamers. She did not know a note, yet this young woman has composed some of the sweetest ballads of the day, among them being "Toujours Amour," "In Dreamland," "Regret," "Rock-a-Bye-Baby," "Bonnie Prince Charley" and "Slumberland Bells."

The eminent barytone, Francis Fischer Powers, has introduced several of her compositions, as has also the well-known soprano, Lilian Blauvelt.

To Mr. Powers is greatly due the popularity in New York of her "Regret." It is one of the simplest and shortest of her compositions. It was composed on the last day of the year 1894. I sat with her in her music hall and listened as she played over for me some of her compositions. Turning suddenly from the piano, she said: "I feel in the mood to write a song, and I want the words to be yours. Write them for me." I did not feel equal to the emergency, but to please her, wrote these lines:

"There's snow upon the mountain top,
There's gloom o'er all the sky;
The river's song no more is heard,
Whose waters frozen lie.

"A wind from out the ocean comes
With wail and tears and sigh—
'Forgive, old year,' it mournful says,
'Forgive ere thou must die.'"

I added "Regret" at the top. She put the slip of paper before her, and without the slightest hesitation wrote the song in musical tones with her fingers, as her mind interpreted to them the words.

I was astonished, for though I knew of her peculiar gift of composition, without the slightest knowledge of the theory of music, I had not before seen her demonstrate it. The next week she sent for an expert musician and had him take note by note the song, as her fingers dictated them. She always took the words and adapted the melody to them, never writing a melody first, then adapting the words. She had sufficient voice to sing her compositions most acceptably.

I would pay the highest tribute to my modest pen to my friends, this sunny-natured woman, full of soul for glory—so kindly always—and at her parting from me I can but write for her again a poem in my heart, naming it "Regret."

ELLA M. POWELL.

Important Meetings.

Mrs. Robert J. Lowry calls a meeting of the Grady hospital auxiliary in her rooms at the Kimball this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

The executive board of the Woman's Co-operative Association meets Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock at the Young Men's Christian Association.

Euchre Party.

The St. Cecilia Club will give a euchre party Friday evening at 8 o'clock at the home of Mrs. S. N. Dykeman, on Loyd street. The entertainment will be for a charitable purpose and an admission fee of 25 cents will be charged. The evening will be made most enjoyable. Handsome prizes will be offered and refreshments will be served after the game.

Social Items.

Miss Anita Black has issued invitations to a dancing party Friday night to meet her cousin.

***

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Morgan announce the marriage of their daughter, Annie May, to Mr. Wade Hampton Wynne, which was solemnized Wednesday, April 5th, at their residence, 355 East Hunter street.

***

Miss Grace Carew Sheldon left yesterday for her home in Buffalo, N. Y.

***

Mr. Raymond L. Henderson is slowly convalescing after a very severe illness, and will be glad to see his friends at his mother's residence, 179 Ivy street.

***

Mr. Albert Foster, who has been the guest of friends in the city for the past few days, returned yesterday to his home in Madison. Mr. Foster will deliver the memorial address for the Madison association on Memorial Day.

***

Mrs. Valeria Lamar McLaren, of Macon, is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Manly B. Curry, on North avenue.

***

Mrs. Manning, of New York, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellis. She is an unusually bright and charming woman, and is receiving many social attentions.

***

Mrs. William Green Raoul and Miss Raoul will entertain this afternoon in honor of Miss Virginia Wadley.

***

Mrs. E. G. McCabe has returned from a delightful visit to Mississippi.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Ottley have returned to the city.

***

Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb, of Athens, is the guest of friends in the city.

***

Mrs. William King is making arrangements to have the forthcoming meeting of the Georgia Woman's Press Club one unusually bright and entertaining.

***

Mrs. A. V. Gude leaves for the north the 1st of May, and will be away several months.

***

Mrs. Paul Fitzsimmons entertained a party of friends at dinner last night, at the Piedmont Driving Club.

***

Mrs. S. D. Harwood and the Misses Harwood will entertain the afternoons of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, in their apartments at the Grand, the first of the series of teas taking place this afternoon.

***

Miss Leona Clarkson has invited a number of friends to visit Mr. Barill's studio at the Young Men's Christian Association on Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock, when she will play a number of fine selections for their entertainment. Miss Clarkson's musical talent and cuture is recognized by those who are competent to judge, and the programme which she has prepared for Saturday is one that will delight her musical friends. It will include Bach's "Chromatic Fantaisie and Fugue," the C minor sonata of Beethoven's, with M. Barill she will play a Walzer of J. L. Nicodi's, and there will be singing.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellis entertain at dinner tonight in honor of Mrs. Manning.

***

Miss Carpenter, the daughter of General Carpenter, will be a charming addition to the younger set of Atlanta society.

***

Mrs. T. B. Neal is in Nashville on a visit.

AMUSEMENTS

The Columbia theater will be occupied Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week by the Peters & Walters Comedy Company, presenting a repertoire of comedies and farces entirely new to Atlanta theater-goers. The bill for Thursday night will be "Out o' Sight," and at this performance a lady will be admitted free with each paid 30c ticket. New songs, new dances and special scenery are some of the up-to-date features with this company. A matinee at 10 and 20 cents is announced for Saturday afternoon. The advance sale of seats for the opening performance will begin Wednesday morning at Miller's. Will Peters and May Walters are said to be two very clever people and they have surrounded themselves with a good company.

The most popular creation of modern journalism is without question the effervescent "Yellow Kid," originated by R. F. Outcalt, of New York. Thousands of people throughout the country have followed Mickey Dugan, the saffron colored globe trotter, in his wanderings around the globe and have read with avidity and keen delight his trite interviews with the sage advice to the potentates of Europe. Mickey is at present starring in one of the brightest and merriest farce comedy on the stage, "Hogan's Alley." He will visit the Grand Saturday and will bring with him all the merry characters that made up his retinue on his tour of the world. "Hogan's Alley" will be seen at two performances Saturday, including a special bargain matinee at 25 and 50 cents.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Epworth League Special Train.

The Atlanta and West Point railroad will, on April 13th, run an Epworth League special train from Atlanta to Columbus, Ga., solid without change of cars, leaving Atlanta at the convenient hour of 2 p. m., and arriving at Columbus at 5:10 p. m., stopping only at Newnan, LaGrange, West Point and Opelika. This is the old reliable line from Atlanta to Columbus and is positively the only line running a special train from Atlanta to Columbus for this occasion with absolutely no change of cars. The time will be the quickest ever made between Atlanta and Columbus.

In order to make the party as pleasant and congenial as possible it would be wise for all delegates from this section to select this route, and as far as possible make the trip in body. The rate from all points in Georgia will be one fare for the round trip—$3.50 from Atlanta.

Your attention is particularly called to the fact that this is the only line by which delegates from other stations can leave their homes after breakfast and reach Atlanta in time to make connection with the special, which arrives in Columbus in time for the opening exercises of the conference. This line also offers the most convenient schedule returning from Columbus operating two daily trains Columbus to Atlanta.

This train will be handsomely decorated in league colors and be first-class in every respect.

Among the prominent leaguers who will use this train are the following: W. H. Preston, president South Atlanta district; A. R. Marbut, first vice president South Atlanta district; Professor D. C. Peacock, secretary North Atlanta district; M. M. Davies, district secretary South Atlanta district; D. E. Luther, Leon P. Smith, ex-state president, and the following named members of the Atlanta division of Epworth Leagues: Professor Joseph Derry, W. M. Parr and W. W. Willis; also Mr. Charley Tillman, with his organ, Miss Annie Jones Graham, the talented pianist and cornetist. Delegates from the following leagues in Atlanta have selected this route to Columbus: Trinity, St. John's, St. Paul, Walker street, Asbury, Grace, Payne's Memorial, St. Luke's and Park street. Also a number of the most prominent people on the conference programme.

Please bear in mind this train will run through solid without any layovers or waiting. If you will kindly notify the undersigned from what point you desire to take the train it will be a pleasure to have your tickets ready when you call reading through from that point to Columbus via the special.

The train will be in charge of Mr. George W. Allen, traveling passenger agent Atlanta and West Point railroad.

Note—There will be no change of cars between Atlanta and Columbus either going or returning.

The proof of the pudding is the eating thereof. You can buy Isaacs Pens at $1 per gross or 6 gross for $5. For sale only by John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. Samples free.

Note—These pens are warranted to be made from selected stock and are carefully examined before boxing.

FOOTE'S TRUNK FACTORY.
17 E. Alabama St., 'Phone 230.

We are still in the lead with a full line of pocket books, card cases, trunks, valises and satchels. Trunk repairing done on short notice.

Miss E. S. Jeter's Oil Portraits. Life size $100, $300, $500. Pictures in little $50. Lowndes building, Atlanta, Ga.

The proof of the pudding is the eating thereof. You can buy Isaacs Pens at $1 per gross or 6 gross for $5. For sale only by John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. Samples free.

Note—These pens are warranted to be made from selected stock and are carefully examined before boxing.

Florida Ostrich Farm.

The most peculiar and interesting sight in America. A beautiful 16-page book descriptive of ostrich farming containing twelve beautiful half-tone pictures of scenes from the farm, including ostrich nests, eggs, baby ostriches just hatched, herd of hundred full grown ostriches, ostriches being driven to buggy, ostrich plucking, ostrich feather price list, etc. Sent prepaid on receipt of 10 cents, stamps or coin. Address Florida Ostrich Farm, Jacksonville, Fla.

Come out and vote for water bonds tomorrow. No vote means a vote against the bonds.

The proof of the pudding is the eating thereof. You can buy Isaacs Pens at $1 per gross or 6 gross for $5. For sale by John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. Samples free.

Note—These pens are warranted to be made from selected stock and are carefully examined before boxing.

ATLANTA MATTRESS CO.,
10 Trinity Avenue,
"Old Delbridge Hotel."
Cheapest manufacturers of all kinds of Mattresses, Cots, Springs, Iron Bedsteads and Cribs. Old Mattresses made over as good as new, $1.25. Special sizes and grades of Mattresses made to order on short notice. Send for price lists.

THE ABORIGINES NEVER USED A GAS STOVE; CIVILIZATION BROUGHT IT FORTH.

16 INCH OVEN $10.00
18 INCH OVEN $12.00
CONNECTED READY FOR USE.
ATLANTA GAS LIGHT CO.



"SPRING WITH THAT NAMELESS PATHOS IN THE AIR"—Tlmrod

At last it begins to look as if spring has really arrived. There was a decided touch of it in the air yesterday and there ought to be still more of it today. The mercury began early in the morning to climb lazily toward the top of the tube, and before the day was over it had succeeded in reaching the mark.

Mr. Marbury said yesterday:

"Well, spring is here for awhile anyway, and I hope that it has come to stay. I have noticed in looking over the records that when the first nine or ten days of April are cold that the remainder of the month is generally warm. There is not a single year in which this is not the case, so unless this year is decidedly different we are apt to have nice warm weather the rest of this month. Tomorrow will be still warmer than today, and as far as we can tell now, there is nothing in sight but warm, dry weather."

But there are other indications of spring outside of the weather bureau. All over the city the gardens are looking well and everything of a sproutable nature is beginning to come out. The spring poets will now have a chance to dispose of some of their over-supply of spring poetry, and the festive school kid will select dates for the picnics.

It will soon be time for the small urchin to discard his shoes and stockings, and the winter underwear will be packed away with the moth balls and the tobacco. Spring tonics are now in order.

The sweet girl graduates will soon get an inspiration for their essays on "Spring," and the married men will get the bills for their wives' spring hats.

Spring comes high, but we must have it, and after all linen suits and straw hats are not as expensive as overcoats and umbrellas.

Then, there are the birds, there is nothing like spring for the birds. Their notes are due about this time and their notes are easier to get rid of than some other kind of notes. Even the little mechanical bird in Jacobs' pharmacy broke forth into song yesterday, and while he sings his lay, it is not thought that he will lay an egg.

Colonel George Adair and "Uncle Remus" are busy out in West End seeing which one can raise the better garden, and both of them came to town yesterday to report that spring is here.

It won't be many days now until the fishermen will get out their bait jug and hie them away to some stream that hasn't seen a fish in the last twenty years.

But spring in all its glory threatens. The man who growled all the winter about the cold can now begin to complain about the heat, but that won't keep the spring back.

The weather man says that it is spring. The trees show that it is spring, we all hope it is spring, so taken all in all, it is not likely that there is much doubt about it.

Every man should now consider his physical condition and brace up his weakened energies by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla which through purified blood will improve his health.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—In pursuance of an order passed by his honor, Judge J. H. Lumpkin, J. S. C. A. C., on the 3d day of April, 1899, in the case of Hibernia Savings Building and Loan Association vs. Patrick Brennan et al., the same being No. 6190, Fulton superior court, I, R. J. Hancock, duly appointed commissioner, will sell at public outcry on the first Tuesday in May, 1899, before the courthouse door of Fulton county, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest and best bidder for cash, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, being part of land lot 75 of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a point 98 feet north of the northeast corner of Formwalt and Anderson streets, on the east side of said Formwalt street, thence east 100 feet to a ten-foot alley; thence north along the west side of said alley 49 feet, thence west 100 feet to the east side of Formwalt street 49 feet, thence south along said east side of Formwalt street 49 feet to place of beginning. Also tract or parcel of land in the city of Atlanta, said state, county and district, situated on the northeast corner of Eads and Garibaldi streets; beginning at said corner on the north side of Eads street; thence north along east side of Garibaldi street 60 feet, and extending back east along north side of Eads street same width as front 100 feet; being lot No. 24 of block 2 of plat of J. C. Hendrix & Co., April 29, 1886. Being part of lot 86 of said district. This 3d day of April, 1899. R. J. HANCOCK, Commissioner.

Samuel Nesbitt Evins and King & Spalding, plaintiff's attorneys. 4-4-4t tues

Lots for Sale

Not building lots, but lots of durable, dressy and stylish Suits, for Spring wear;

SUITS

That will add finish and style to your appearance;

SUITS

That will gratify your personal pride and win the commendations of your friends;

SUITS

That will please your fancy, fit your shape and sustain your reputation as a good dresser.

Prices from $7.50 to $20.

Our customers' Clothes pressed FREE.

Eisenmann Weil
3 WHITEHALL

THE GRAND
MATINEE AND NIGHT,
SATURDAY, APRIL 15TH.
GILMORE AND LEONARD'S
GREATEST NONSENSICAL FARCE,
HOGAN'S ALLEY
With carefully selected company.
BRIGHT AND SPARKLING MUSIC.
SUPERB COSTUMES.
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.
CLOUDS OF PRETTY GIRLS.
A CYCLONE OF MERRIMENT.
Don't fail to see the "YELLOW KID" and enjoy an evening of hilarity.
Night prices 25c to $1.
Bargain Matinee, 25c, 50c.
Sale opens Thursday.

COLUMBIA THEATRE
THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY
APRIL 13-14-15.
MATINEE SATURDAY.
PETERS & WALTERS
COMEDY COMPANY
In Up-to-Date Farce Comedy : : : : :
Thursday Night,
OUT O' SIGHT.
A Lady FREE Thursday night with each paid 30c ticket.
PRICES, - - - - 10c, 20c and 30c.
New Songs, Dances and Special Scenery.
Sale opens Wednesday at Miller's

If you live you get the cash. If you die your people get the cash. Ages 30 to 40. Premium $42.60. Insured gets $1,000.00 in Cash—not Paid-up Insurance,

BUT CASH---

You can't lose out after third year. Guarantee Loans at 5 per cent Paid-up Insurance and Term Extension all in the contract. No Estimates. MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO., N. Y.

JAS. T. PRINCE,
, Manager,
304 Kiser Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY AND REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the superior court directing the sale of the assets of Fulton Paper Mills, I will receive bids from this date till April 14th on the following described property, either in bulk or in such lots or parcels as purchasers may desire to bid upon:

Lot No. 2 of subdivision of Scully estate, containing 106.4 acres, part of land lots 109, 110, 115 and 116, in DeKalb county, with the paper mill plant thereon. The engines and boilers—one 7-H. P. new, one 40-H. P. used about eight years—or any parts of the machinery may be bid upon separately, if desired.

Also lot 3 of Scully estate, containing 29½ acres, being in land lots 110 and 115, in DeKalb county.

Also an undivided one-fifth interest in lot 4 of Scully property, in land lot 110 in DeKalb county, said lot containing 11¼ acres and having five-room residence, servant's house and stable situated thereon, all of above described tracts about four miles from city.

Also 100x100 feet on west side of Lowe street, 100 feet south from Magnolia, upon which is situated three four-room houses renting for $6 per month each, Nos. 80, 82 and 84 Lowe street.

For further information call on or write
ARMINIUS WRIGHT, Receiver,
4-7-7t 27 Inman building.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

L. D. TEACKLE QUINBY.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
532-540 Equitable. 'Phone 1227. Atlanta, Ga.

R. T. Dorsey. P. H. Brewster. Albert Howell.
DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
LAWYERS.
Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 Lowe Building.

William M. Durham, M.D.
William V. Robertson, M.D.
DRS. DURHAM & ROBERTSON.
Office 77½ Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga. P. O. Box 113. Telephone 1080. Chronic diseases and surgery. Prompt attention given to all calls in the city and state.

Nearsilk TRADE MARK Linings
Look Like Silk and Wear Better
25c a yard.
Ask for it at Lining Department.



LITTLE MEN

and their mamas are cordially invited to visit our Juvenile Department to inspect our many styles of carefully selected suits of

SPRING CLOTHING

for the "Little Men." Buy or no buy, Mothers, we urge you to see our clean, new stock.

We can please you with our styles, and our prices are on the best terms with our patrons, pocketbooks.

Geo. Muse Clothing Co.,
38 Whitehall Street.

BARGAINS
Watches, Jewelry and Silverware.
For the Next 30 Days in Diamonds,
STILSON'S
55 WHITEHALL ST

Sam Walker
MAKER OF PICTURE FRAMES
No. 10 Marietta St.
EVERYTHING THAT'S NEW IN PICTURES

Sheriff Sales for May, 1899.

Will be sold before the courthouse door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in May 1899, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

A certain lot situated in the city of Atlanta, Ga., described as follows: "Commencing at the southeast corner of Calhoun and Baker streets and running one hundred and fifty feet to a ten-foot alley, thence southwardly along said alley fifty feet, thence westwardly one hundred and fifty feet to Calhoun street, thence northwardly fifty feet on Calhoun street to commencement point. Upon said lot is located the Mount Zion Baptist church (colored) and it is located in land lot fifty-one and city lot according to Cooper's map 147 in 14th district of Fulton county, being same purchased of C. P. McGuire and Thomas Merium as is recorded in deed book KK, p. 201. Said property levied on as the property of Mount Zion Baptist church, colored, formerly Second Baptist church, colored, of Atlanta, under a fi. fa. issued from the superior court of Fulton county, in favor of J. Carroll Payne, executor of the estate of Virginia S. Payne, deceased, against said Mount Zion Baptist church, colored, of Atlanta.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A house and lot in Bellwood, beginning 80 feet east from the northeast corner of Mayson and Turners Ferry road and Jackson street and running thence east along the north side of said Mayson and Turner's Ferry street 40 feet and back north same width 100 feet, said house and lot being part of land lot No. 112 of the 14th district, Fulton county, Georgia, in or near Atlanta. Levied on as the property of James Woodward and C. A. Cook, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Mary E. Panton, admx. of John Wakeman vs. said James Woodward and C. A. Cook. Deed filed and recorded in clerk's office for purpose of levy and sale as required by law.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-it: Eighty acres off the south part of the west half of land lot No. 127, of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, bounded north by other lands of Giddings, by a straight line running west and east, east by Carl Miller, south by Thairkill estate, and west by W. H. Harrison. Levied on as the property of Burt L. Giddings to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of E. C. Lacy vs. Bert L. Giddings. Deed filed and recorded, for the purpose of levy and sale as required by law.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in land lot No. fifty-one (51) in the fourteenth district of Fulton county, Georgia, and in the sixth ward of the city of Atlanta, commencing at the southeast corner of Piedmont avenue and Baker street, running thence south along the east side of Piedmont avenue fifty (50) feet; thence east one hundred and fifty (150) feet, more or less, to a ten-foot alley; thence north along said alley fifty (50) feet along Baker street to beginning point. Said property being in possession of the said Hiram O'Neal, Aaron Boswell, Charles Cummidy, George O'Neal, Allen Powell, Norman Lewis, Robert Jossey and Robert Wiggins, trustees of Mt. Zion church (colored), and levied on the property of defendants in fi. fa. to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Union Loan and Trust Company vs. Hiram O'Neal, Aaron Boswell, Charles Cummidy, George O'Neal, Allen Powell, N. Lewis, Robert Jossey and Robert Wiggins, trustees of Mt. Zion church (colored).

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All the interest of J. T. Blount in a certain lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 36 feet on the east side of Granger street and extending back east same width 100 feet, and adjoining lot 4 of T. H. Mapp on the north and lot of the Fireman's Real Estate and Investment Company on the south, being part of land lot No. 110 in the 14th district of Fulton county. Levied on as the property of John T. Blount to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of George L. Kirkpatrick vs. said John T. Blount. The interest of J. T. Blount is equity under two mortgages, one in favor of William Jordan and one in favor of J. W. Kirkpatrick, both transferred to A. D. Blount.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: Fronting on the west side of Hilliard street fifty feet and running back of uniform width 100 feet, bounded on the south by Joe McKasse, on the west by M. Rasberry and on the north by Mr. Ed Muff's lot. Said lot is the second lot from Edgewood avenue on the north side. It is the same lot conveyed to Emma C. Dukes by Spencer Morrison March 22, 1883, and inherited by Isaac Williams, the sole heir and husband of Emma C. Dukes, deceased. Levied on as the property of Isaac Williams to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of Harrison & Peeples vs. said Isaac Williams.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in land lot No. 87 in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at the northeast corner of Amy and Simmons streets, thence north along the east side of Simmons street 300 feet, more or less; thence extending back east of uniform width 100 feet, more or less, known as lots Nos. 229, 230, 231, 233 and 234 of the Gardner farm survey by R. H. Knapp, real estate agent. Also part of land lot No. 86 in the 14th district of said county, commencing at the northeast corner of a 16-foot alley on the north side of Middle street and 115 feet from the intersection of said Middle street with Cunningham street; thence north along east side of said alley 98 feet, thence east 78 feet, thence south 98 feet to Middle street, thence west along said north side of Middle street 78 feet to the beginning point on said alley. Same being lots 57, 59 and 61 of the Burkele property, as per plat of said property exhibited at the sale thereof by S. W. Goode & Co. on March, 1889. Levied on as the property of John T. Haunson to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. from Fulton superior court in favor of W. N. Leitch vs. said John T. Haunson.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in Fulton county, Georgia, being lot 28 of the subdivision of original land lot No. 118 in the 14th district of said county, containing five and forty-one hundredths acres, more or less, according to the plat of Langston, Crane & Hammock plat and survey of West End property, this property being known as the "West End Brewery" place. Saving 60 feet front on Peech street and running back 129 feet upon which stands a four-room cottage. Levied on as the property of John T. Haunson to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of W. N. Leitch vs. said John T. Haunson.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land, lying south of and near the city of Atlanta, commencing at the northeast corner of Amy and Simmons street and running thence north along the east side of Simmons street 300 feet, more or less, and extending back same width as front, eastwardly along the north side of Amy street 100 feet, more or less, and known as lots Nos. 229, 230, 231, 233 and 234 of the Gardner property as per plat thereof by R. H. Knapp, real estate agent, being a part of land lot No. 87 in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, and being the same conveyed to John T. Haunson by Walter S. Veal, on the 5th day of September, 1895.

Also, four (4) vacant lots in the city of Atlanta, 25x104 feet, on Middle and Rockwell streets, known and described as lots Nos. 56, 57, 59 and 61, in the Martin Burckle sub-division as per plat thereof made by Samuel W. Goode, real estate agent; city lot in ward 2, land lot 66, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of John T. Haunson to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of W. N. Leitch vs. said John T. Haunson.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, state of Georgia, being a part of land lot 20, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, and described as follows: Beginning on the northwest corner of Mills and Tennell streets and running thence west 90 feet along Tennell street, thence extending back north, with same width as front, 90 feet along Mills street, same being lot No. 14, of the subdivision of the Goldsmith property and sold by T. A. Frierson on April 18, 1893. Levied on as the property of Berean Congregational church to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from superior court of Fulton county in favor of the American Congregational Union of New York vs. said Berean Congregational church.

April 3, 1899. JOHN W. NELMS, Sheriff.

Notice of Water Main Bond Election.

Atlanta, Ga., March 8, 1899.

Notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of the city of Atlanta that the mayor and general council of said city have called an election to be held at the several voting precincts in the city of Atlanta, within the legal hours for holding elections, on Wednesday, the 12th day of April, 1899, to determine whether the qualified voters of the city of Atlanta will assent by the requisite two-thirds majority to the issue of two hundred thousand dollars of bonds of the city of Atlanta, to be sold for not less than par, and the proceeds thereof applied only to the laying and extension of water mains within the limits of the city of Atlanta. The bonds proposed to be issued are two hundred bonds of said city of Atlanta of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, to run thirty years and bear interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum. The principal and interest of said bonds to be payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness, or its equivalent, and no part of the principal of said bonds to be paid before their maturity and the interest to be paid semi-annually. In the event said bonds are issued an annual tax will be levied beginning with the year 1899 and continuing through the year 1928, sufficient in amount to pay eight thousand dollars per annum of interest on said bonds, and also to raise six thousand seven hundred dollars per annum on account of the principal of said bonds; the amounts so raised on account of the principal of said bonds to be put in the sinking fund of said city and kept by the sinking fund commission and applied at the maturity of the bonds to their payment.

Notice is also given that the tax collector of Fulton county, as registrar of voters for elections ordered by the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, has opened books of registration for the purpose of registering the qualified voters for this election and that books of registration will be kept open daily, Sundays excepted, until within four days of the day of said election, at his office in the annex of the courthouse, to-wit: On East Hunter street in the city of Atlanta, and only those voters registering for said election shall be permitted to vote therein. The voters favoring the proposed issue of bonds shall have written or printed on their tickets the words: "For the issue of two hundred thousand dollars of water main bonds," and those opposing the issue of bonds shall have written or printed on their tickets: "Against the issue of two hundred thousand dollars of water main bonds." The election shall be conducted under the same rules and regulations governing election of mayor, aldermen and councilmen.

This notice is given pursuant to an ordinance calling said election, approved on the 6th day of March, 1899.

J. G. WOODWARD, Mayor.

SPRING WEDDING Invitations and Announcements
Engraved on Copper Plate, in Latest Styles, Finest Paper.
WEDDING PRESENTS.
J. P. STEVENS & BRO.,
47 Whitehall Street.

STYLISH SILVER CUT GLASS
The Latest products of the best manufacturers.

phosphate gin!!

spring medicine for back-ache, the kidneys and liver. a great general tonic and bracer.

{genuine only in round bottles.}

bluthenthal and bickart **"b. & b."**

four aces rye. fitzhugh lee. lemp's st. louis beer.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B.M.WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor St.

We will clean and press your suit for 99c. Others only sponge the surface. We return your clothes as clean as when new. Southern Dye Works, 38 N. Forsyth street.

"Oil Is the Life of Paint."

A pigment that will take up the most oil, carry it to a given surface and retain it there, must of necessity make the best basis for paint.

CARRARA

will absorb more oil than any pigment on the market and is neutral so far as regards its action on oil and coloring matter.

Painters and Users of Paints

are invited to make a comparative test.

Full information and comparative figures cheerfully furnished.

Southern Agency,

Parian Paint Co.

Also Manufacturers Parian Paints,

39 S. Pryor, Atlanta.

A. SATZKY

THE UP-TO-DATE TAILOR,

Has All the Latest Importations.

53 N. Pryor St. Equitable Building.

The Linen Store

—FULL LINE—

Household Linens

Plain and Printed Linen Lawns. Ladies' and Gents' Suitings.

119 Whitehall St. Wm. Erskine, Prop.

E & W TRADE MARK WHIPPED SEAM CUFFS SHERWOOD EARLSWOOD BLACKWOOD

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

HAL MORRISON, ARTIST.

Pupils taught all the different branches of art. Orders taken for portraits, game pictures, etc. Studio, Woodmen building, opposite Grand, N. Forsyth street.

CHINA PAINTING TAUGHT

And white china for painting; also china colors, gold and art materials for sale at Lycett's, 83½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. Wedding and Christmas gifts a specialty.

Sullivan, Crichton & Smith's Business College ATLANTA, GA.

The Complete Business Course, Total Cost, $55.00. "Actual Business from start to finish." Most thorough Shorthand Dep't in America. 400 graduates. Cat. free.

SOUTHERN SHORTHAND AND Business University ATLANTA, GA.

The leading business school of the South, located in the most progressive city. Over 7000 graduates in positions. Places in demand in positions daily. Low rates. Superb equipment. Bank references. Enter now. Catalogue free. Mention this paper. Address, A. C. BRISCOE, President or L. W. ARNOLD, Vice-Pres. and Sec'y, Atlanta, Ga.

SUMMER LAW SCHOOL.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

30th Summer Term, July 1 to Sept 1, 1899. In mountainous and no-malarial section of Virginia. These courses have proved peculiarly profitable to beginners; to candidates for admission to the bar and to practitioners who have lacked systematic instruction or need review. For catalogue address R. C. MINOR, Sec'y, Charlottesville, Va.

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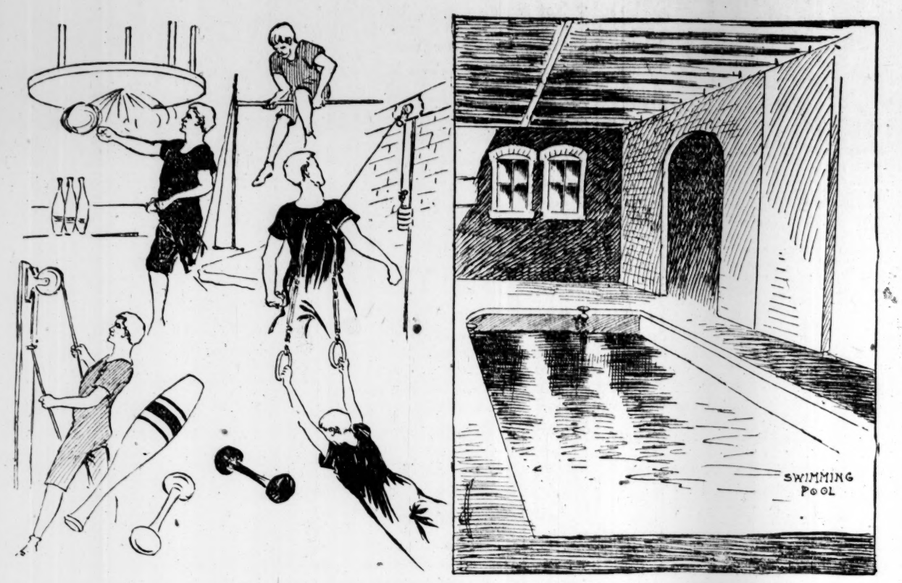
1900 **PARIS** 1900

You should first learn to speak French, else you will lose half of the pleasure and benefit of the trip. To study French, Spanish, German, etc., go to the

Atlanta School of Languages,

211 Peachtree Street, Opposite Mansion.

CLUBHOUSE OF THE ATLANTA ATHLETIC CLUB WAS FORMALLY OPENED YESTERDAY MORNING



The home of the Atlanta Athletic Club, the new building just completed on Edgewood avenue between Pryor and Ivy streets, was turned over to the members of the club yesterday morning. During the day a large number of members accompanied by their friends visited the club and the splendid apparatus of the gymnasium was put to use by the first athletic class in the club's history.

Professor Toepel, the physical director of the gymnasium, was present during the day and expressed satisfaction at the selection of apparatus made for the club. He is of the opinion that the club has one of the very best gymnasiums in the south. Professor Toepel's active work as the physical director of the club will begin probably the first of next week.

The home of the athletic club is an ideal one, as it is situated in the center of the city, where it will be convenient to business men and at the same time it is so arranged that two tennis courts can be constructed by the club. The building itself consists of two stories, the stairs from the street running to the second floor opening into the main clubroom, which is to answer the purpose of a general reception hall. The massive fireplace in the corner of the room, built in antique style, gives the hall a pleasing and cozy appearance. Leaving the main clubroom, the way leads into a smaller one and thence upon the race course which is built above the gymnasium. The ceiling of the gymnasium is roughly finished in wood, but is in thorough accord with the hall and presents a pleasing sight to the eye.

Some New Apparatus.

The apparatus of the gymnasium has all been put in place, tested and is ready for the use of the members. There is hardly a place along the walls that is not covered with such gymnasium paraphernalia as dumbbells, foils, indian clubs and pulley machines.

Prominent among the new apparatus seen for the first time in the city is the finger machine, waist reducing machine, tug of war exercise and the quarter circle for the exercise of the back and side muscles. Two of the features of the hall that impress the lover of exercise is the presence of two punching bags arranged from boards in the wall of the most improved style.

In the center of the gymnasium have been arranged two handball courts, the boards of which are as smooth as glass and thick enough to stand without giving to the hardest blow of the handball. The two courts are the pride of the club and from the popularity of the game it is safe to predict that they will be occupied in future almost every hour of the day.

Swimming Pool Built.

Perhaps the feature of particular interest to the members of the club and to those who contemplate presenting their names for admission is the large swimming pool, measuring in depth from four to eleven feet and being forty feet in length.

The pool is fully completed and stands lined with cement ready to receive water, when the weather shall permit the use of the pool. At least half of the pool is arranged so that any one of medium height can tread on the bottom when full of water, while those who can swim are provided with a portion between ten and eleven feet deep. The latest shower baths have been put in by the club in the apartment adjoining the pool.

The floor of the gymnasium is provided with abundant wrestling mats, while swinging rings and rope ladders hang from the ceiling. The art of boxing will be one of the principal features emphasized in the training of Professor Toepel and each member of the club will have some idea of the manner of natural self-defense.

Large Membership.

The membership of the club at present is large, but every indication points to the fact that there will be a number of applications for membership from those who have inspected the clubrooms in the last few days. The club is the first of the kind the city has ever had and those at its head are confident that it will prove from the beginning a complete success.

Special Bargains

500 dozen unlaundered linen Handkerchiefs, hand embroidered and Valenciennes, lace trimmed, good value for 15c, choice 5c, on center table.

Fine sheer linen hand embroidered initial Handkerchiefs, 8 1-3c.

Grand lot hand embroidered sheer linen Handkerchiefs, 10c, 12½c and 15c. Some in the lot worth 35c.

300 pieces fine lawn and India linen Embroideries, Insertings and all overs at half price.

Black Silk Guipure and Marquise Skirting, Laces and Insertings, 4½ to 5 in. wide, 15c and 20c yard; some of the patterns worth 65c.

Brussels lace Veilings, fancy figured and embroidered edges, 25c yard, worth 75c.

Cream and black Bretone Nets, fancy dotted and plain, for Scarfs, 2 yards for 25c.

Real Brussels lace Scarfs, 2 yards long, good value for $1.75, Monday's price 50c.

Fine assortment applique Medallions and lace All Overs at reduced prices.

Lace House,

Direct Importers. 28 Whitehall Street.

GRANT HOUSE

Newly Renovated and Under New Management.

For a meal, a day or a permanent abode.

86 WHITEHALL.

HOTEL BON AIR,

PEACHTREE ST., ATLANTA.

Free "buss;" elegant location; all modern appointments; special attention given cuisine and service. Rates $2 per day.

The Ink used on this paper is from the

STANDARD Printing Ink Co.,

No. 20 W. Canal St., Cincinnati, O.

A PROCLAMATION—Georgia: By Allen D. Candler, governor of said state. Whereas, Official information has been received at this department that on March 1st, 1899, did commit an assault with intent to murder upon the person of one W. R. Lipscomb and escaped and is now a fugitive from justice. I have thought proper, therefore to issue this my proclamation, hereby offering a reward of fifty ($50) dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Joe Butler to the sheriff of said county and state.

And I do moreover charge and require all officers in this state, civil and military, to be vigilant in endeavoring to apprehend the said Joe Butler in order that he may be brought to trial for the offense with which he stands charged.

Given under my hand and seal of the state this the 10th day of April, 1899.

ALLEN D. CANDLER, Governor.

By the governor:

PHILIP COOK, Secretary of State.

A BUSY SESSION AT THE POLICE BARRACKS



Lovie Lester, the acknowledged Queen of Alabaster Alley, made her thirteenth sporadic-ennial appearance at the police matinee yesterday afternoon.

Lovie had been scheduled to get married last Saturday night to the champion crapshooter of Dark Town. She had donned a fourth-handed silk dress, had taken the kinks out of her bangs and baked sweetbread for the occasion.

The prospective bridegroom did not show up, having doubtless become absorbed in "come eleven and seven," and forgot all about the wedding.

When 10 o'clock arrived and the guests began to guy Lovie, and she knew that the last chance to get beer for the wedding supper had passed, she flew into a rage and also into the guests.

The array of witnesses, who had erstwhile been the marriage guests, said Lovie had handled furniture and crockery with a reckless disregard of where it landed.

Lovie was asked what she had to say about the affair and she replied in a meek voice:

"I is jest er disappinted 'oman, jedge. I trusted ter de faithfulness ob man and here I is being made fun ob by all de niggers in Alabaster alley. I 'spects yer will hab ter do wid me as yer laks."

The queen of Alabaster alley will take a recess from her reign for the next week unless the champion crapshooter feels enough contrition to pay her fine of $3.75.

A Victim of Mixed Coats.

"I is de victum ob mixed coats, Jedge Nash," sang out Paul Morten, a negro who shovels dirt for a living.

"Well, tell me all about it," urged Judge Nash.

"De nigger what had me 'rested ain't here," replied Paul. "Me and him an' de udder niggers wurked togedder, and when it cummed time ter quit we got our coats mixed up, and de nigger what had me 'rested sed I had his coat, and den he made de cop pull me."

"Why didn't you look for your own coat and get that?" asked the judge.

"I wus de last nigger ter quit wurk, jedge," replied Paul, "and I had ter take de coat wat wus left."

The case was dismissed.

A Victim of Stew Meat.

"I ain't done nuttin'," said John Broadnax, who was at the matinee to answer to a charge of a butcher who said he had raised a row in the butcher shop Saturday night about some meat. "I axed de man to gimme some stew meat and he gived me a lot of old scraps, and I axed him ter eider gimme my money back or gimme some good stew meat. He wouldn't do neider, and I told him I would stay right dar till a cop come long to see dat I got justice or de stew meat."

"The stew meat will cost you $1.75," remarked Judge Nash. The officer says you had a bottle of corn liquor in your pocket and some of its contents under your vest."

John paid the fine and vowed he would never try to buy stew meat again as long as he lived.

A Victim of Argument.

The left eye of Lucius Williams was a silent witness of the fight he had been in last Saturday night.

"Dat stepson ob mine gimme dat black eye," Lucius explained to the judge.

Lucius and his wife's son do not agree on many important issues. They have quarreled about the Philippine war, canned beef, open sessions, street preaching and prohibition.

Saturday night they got up one of their arguments, and as usual did not get on the same side of the discussion.

The stepson tried to force his logic upon his mother's husband with his fist, and a policeman was called in as umpire. The stepson escaped, and Lucius and his black eye were taken in charge.

Lucius paid $3.75 and swore off from "contenshius sputings."

A Victim of Vocal Music.

Tom Oliver got into a fight on account of his singing. He took aboard a lot of mean corn whisky, and the more he drank the more he felt like singing.

Somebody in the crowd objected to Tom's singing, and this brought on a fight.

"I was jest er singing," Tom explained to the court, "and I allus thought dat ef dere wus one thing a man could do in disser free kentry it wus ter sing when he felt happy."

The price of this sort of a concert, under Judge Nash's musical direction, was $3.75.

Lilienthal's 57 PEACHTREE ST.

NEW DESIGNS OF **Cut Glass**

25% Less Than Elsewhere.

"THERE IS SCIENCE IN NEATNESS."

BE WISE AND USE

SAPOLIO

The Brown Supply Company

47 and 49 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS

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General Mill Supplies, Machinery and Tools

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Wrought and Cast Iron Pipe for Steam, Water and Gas.

Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose Packing, Etc.

Corrugated and V-Crimped Iron Roofing for Warehouses, Ginneries, Etc.

Write for Prices.

NEWS AND GOSSIP IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF

Major Godfrey H. Macdonald, chief ordnance officer, U. S. V., first lieutenant First cavalry, having reported for duty at the headquarters of the department of the gulf, has been announced as acting judge advocate of the department. In addition to his other duties Major Macdonald will take charge of the signal office of the department, relieving Captain Frank L. Dodds, Ninth infantry.

Captain Dodds has been directed to join his regiment now serving in the Philippine islands, and will leave Atlanta on April 13th for San Francisco, where he will sail for Manila.

Acting Hospital Steward Harris H. Pressler, hospital corps, Camp Mackenzie, Augusta, will be sent to the Presidio, San Francisco, where he will report to the commanding general of the department of California, to await the arrival of the Sixth infantry, to which regiment he will be assigned to duty.

Authority has been received at the department of the gulf from army headquarters for locating pack trains and a professional packer at all of the Rio Grande posts and orders directing that this be done will be issued within a few days.

Acting Hospital Steward Walter R. McAdoo, hospital corps, Camp Mackenzie, Augusta, has been transferred to Fort Assinniboine, Mon., and will be sent to that post, reporting upon his arrival to the commanding officer of the post for duty.

Privates Joshua W. Johnson and John B. Higgenbotham, hospital corps, Sullivans island, will be sent to the Presidio, San Francisco, for duty.

Hospital Steward Eugene C. Webb, Greenville, S. C., will be sent to the Presidio, San Francisco, where he will report to the commanding officer for transportation to Manila. Upon his arrival at Manila he will report to the commanding general of the department of the Pacific for duty.

First Lieutenant Edward N. Jones, Jr., Eighth infantry, aid-de-camp, has been directed to report in person to Major James N. Allison, commissary of subsistence, U. S. army, lieutenant colonel and chief commissary of subsistence, U. S. V., president of the examining board appointed to meet at Augusta, Ga., for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

First Lieutenant David P. Cordray, Seventeenth infantry, has been relieved as assistant mustering officer of Ohio and will report at Augusta to Major General Samuel B. M. Young, U. S. V., chief mustering officer of Georgia, for duty as assistant mustering officer, acting assistant quartermaster, acting commissary of subsistence and acting ordnance officer, in connection with the mustering out of volunteers in this state.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant Paul Reisinger, Tenth cavalry, has been accepted by the president, to take effect June 1st.

Second Lieutenant Charles D. Roberts, Seventeenth infantry, now on sick leave at St. Marys, Ga., will report to the commanding office at Columbus barracks, Ohio, for duty pertaining to the recruiting service.

Second Lieutenant Alvard Von P. Anderson, upon the completion of his examination for promotion, will report to Major General Samuel H. M. Young, U. S. V., chief mustering officer of Georgia, for duty as assistant mustering ocer, acting assistant quartermaster, acting commissary of subsistence and acting ordnance officer, in connection with the mustering out of volunteers in this state.

An army board has been appointed to meet in Washington city at the call of its president, for the purpose of preparing a system of examination and for conducting the examination of persons designated for appointments as paymasters in the United States army. The detail for the board is as follows:

Brigadier General Asa B. Carey, paymaster general United States army, president; Colonel Dallas Bache, assistant surgeon general, U. S. A.; Major Walter Reed, surgeon, U. S. A.; Major William S. Patten, quartermaster, U. S. A.; Major Thomas T. Knox, inspector general, U. S. A., and Second Lieutenant George T. Summerlin, Eighth cavelry, recorder.

Private Walter J. Fisher, Company C, Fifth infantry, Santiago, has been ordered honorably discharged.

Privates Charles Severine and Christian Johnson, hospital corps, Fort McPherson, have been ordered honorably discharged.

The honorable discharge of Private Charles Espey, hospital corps, Camp Mackenzie, Augusta, has been ordered.

Corporal Lonidas H. Nantz, battery F, First artillery, Tybee island, has been ordered discharged without travel pay.

Private Philip J. Cronin, company B, Seventh infantry, now in the hands of the civil authorities, has been ordered dishonorably discharged from the service by the commanding officer at Fort McPherson.

The vacancy in the pay department of the army occasioned by the death of Colonel George E. Glenn has been filled by the promotion of Lieutenant Colonel A. Bates to the rank of colonel. Colonel Bates, who is now the military attache of the American embassy at London, is to be recalled and assigned to duty in Washington as deputy paymaster general. Major Culver C. Sniffen has been promoted to lieutenant colonel. Webster Vinson has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the rank of major. He is a half brother of Captain Allyn Capron, of the First artillery, who died from disease contracted in Cuba, and an uncle of Captain Allyn Capron, Jr., of the Rough Riders, who was killed at San Juan. Major Vinson is thirty-seven years old and has been connected with the war department for several years.

Major Theodore F. Forbes, Fifth infantry, recently of Fort McPherson, is now en route to Santiago to join his regiment there.

General A. C. M. Pennington arrived in St. Paul last week to preside over the court of inquiry to investigate matters connected with the Fifteenth Minnesota volunteer infantry, and incidentally as to any responsibility resting upon the colonel of the regiment, H. A. Leonhaeuser, captain of the Twenty-fifth United States infantry.

The following general order, numbered 59, was issued from the headquarters of the army on April 1st by Adjutant General Corbin, by command of Major General Miles:

"The acting secretary of war announces the death, at Fort Monroe, Va., March 29, 1899, of Brigadier General Daniel W. Flagler, chief of ordnance, United States army.

"General Flagler was born in Lockport, N. Y., June 24, 1835. He was graduated at the United States Military academy June 24, 1861, and served during the war of the rebellion from 1861 to 1866. He acted as aid to Colonel Hunter in the Manassas campaign of July, 1861. As a first lieutenant he served as chief of ordnance to General Burnside's expedition in North Carolina, December 25, 1861, to August, 1862, being engaged in the battle and capture of Roanoke island, the attack on Newberne, N. C., and the bombardment of Fort Macon, resulting in its capture. He served in the Maryland campaign, army of the Potomac, as assistant ordnance officer, being engaged in the battle of South Mountain and the battle of Antietam. He served as chief ordnance officer of the army of the Potomac from April 14, 1862, to October 10, 1863, being engaged in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.

"He was brevetted as captain March 14, 1862, 'for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Newberne, N. C.;' brevet major April 26, 1862, 'for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Fort Macon, N. C.;' brevet lieutenant colonel March 13, 1865, 'for distinguished services in the field and faithful and meritorious services in the ordnance department during the rebellion.'

"After the war he served in command of Augusta arsenal, Rock Island arsenal, Frankford arsenal, Watertown arsenal, and was appointed brigadier general and chief of ordnance, United States army, January 23, 1891. Since the civil war he served on many boards charged with important special duties.

"His marked characteristics were urbanity and kindliness toward all with whom he came in contact, careful and conscientious performance of every duty with which he was charged. He was thoroughly well versed in his profession and possessed a full knowledge of all the numerous mechanical details in the ordnance department. He was an incessant and untiring worker and was active in the development of the modern arms and material used in the system of coast defenses of the United States.

"As a special mark of respect to his memory, the officers of the ordnance department will wear the customary badge of mourning for a period of thirty days."

Brigadier General Henry C. Merriam, United States army, is assigned to the temporary command of the department of the Missouri, in addition to his duties as commanding general, department of the Colorado.

The retirement from active service on March 30, 1899, of Brigadier General Edwin V. Sumner, United States army, recently commanding general of the department of the Missouri, upon his own application, after over thirty years' service, is announced.

Captain H. W. Wheeler, Fifth United States infantry, commanding troop G, at Aibonito, Porto Rico, under date of February 10, 1899, in orders, announces the honorable retirement of Sergeant Dennis Brown, of his command, after thirty years in the service, twelve years of which were in troop G, and says: "It is with deep regret that myself and troop G is deprived the services of so valuable a non-commissioned officer and soldier. In view of the fact that Sergeant Brown has so honorably served his country at all times of need for so long a period, it becomes a pleasure to his troop commander to see him retire to the quiet walks of civil life, where he may benefit from the cares of army life and enjoy a well-deserved rest, which he has so faithfully earned. During the many years of this excellent soldier's service he has been held in esteem by his comrades as an honorable, just and upright man, apart from his soldierly, indisputable qualities. I here again call attention to the long and arduous service of Sergeant Brown, and would counsel all young men, who entering the service desire to follow the profession of a soldier, to take to heart the example set them by the conduct and daily life of this faithful veteran retiring. Sergeant Brown retires with high regards of both officers and men of the troop, with which he has so long and faithfully served, and the well wishes of all accompany him into his new life with hopes that it will be happy and prosperous."

Second Lieutenant Campbell King, First infantry, the Atlanta boy who enlisted in the cavalry arm about eighteen months ago, and who successfully competed for promotion just prior to the beginning of the Spanish-American war, receiving a commission as second lieutenant in the First infantry, has now been ordered before a board appointed to meet at Pinar del Rio for examination as to his fitness for further promotion.

The examining board consists of Lieutenant Colonel William H. Bisbee, First infantry; Major William L. Knoedler, B. S., United States volunteers, chief surgeon; Captain Loyd S. McCormick, Seventh cavalry; Captain Charles B. Vodges, first infantry, acting assistant surgeon; F. W. Jackson, United States army, with First Lieutenant Harry Tebbets, First infantry, recorder.

The following officers have been directed to report before the board, and Lieutenant King's name will be found in the list: First Lieutenant Robert A. Brown, Fourth cavalry, Pinar del Rio, major and inspector general United States volunteers; Second Lieutenant Lambert W. Jordan, First infantry, Guanajay; Second Lieutenant Daniel G. Berry, first infantry, Guanajay; Second Lieutenant W. B. Folwell, First infantry, Pinar del Rio; Second Lieutenant Campbell King, First infantry, Pinar del Rio; Second Lieutenant Edward E. Downes, First infantry, Pinar del Rio; Second Lieutenant Harry E. Whitney, First infantry, Guanajay; Second Lieutenant Courtland Nixon, First infantry, Guanajay.

DOCTORS, LAWYERS, MERCHANTS

And people in all conditions of life, who have ever used Crab Orchard Water continue to use it and recommend it. No testimonial has the same effect as personal experience.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, April 10.—Weather conditions and general forecast: Fair weather prevailed Monday in all districts except along the north Pacific coast, where rain was reported. A marked rise in temperature occurred throughout the central valleys and the temperature is above the seasonal average from the Mississippi valley over the Rocky mountain and plateau region and over the upper lakes. The barometer is low from Texas to the British northwest territory, and is lowest in the region north of Montana. There is evidence of a storm development in the middle Missouri valley. During Tuesday the weather will continue fair with rising temperature in the Atlantic coast and southern states. Showers are likely to occur in the lake regions and upper Mississippi valley. From the Missouri valley over the Rocky mountain districts the weather will be fair and cooler. showers are likely to occur Wednesday in New England and northern New York. Along the Atlantic coast the winds will shift to southerly and increase in force by Tuesday night. The following changes in the rivers, in feet and tenths, have occurred:

Above the danger line and falling—Cairo, 0.3; Memphis, 2.4

Above the danger line and rising—Helena, 4.9; Greenville, 2.2; Vicksburg, 1.6; New Orleans, 0.4.

The rise will continue south of Helena at the rate of about 0.1 foot per day, but it will probably cease as far south as Greenville by Wednesday.

The display of wind signals on Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, Mich., and Pepin will be resumed on April 15, 1899.

The display of wind signals on Lake Superior will be resumed upon the opening of the locks at Saute Ste Marie.

Forecast for Today.

Virginia—Fair and warmer Tuesday; fresh southerly winds; Wednesday warmer with increasing cloudiness.

North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia—Fair; warmer Tuesday; fresh southerly winds; Wednesday fair and warmer.

Alabama and Mississippi—Fair and warmer Tuesday; fresh southerly winds, probably fair Wednesday.

Louisiana—Fair Tuesday, with warmer in southern and eastern portion; brisk southerly winds; Wednesday partly cloudy.

Tennessee—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Tuesday; southerly winds; probably fair Wednesday.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature	6
Daily normal temperature	3
Highest temperature	9
Lowest temperature	3
Total rainfall in 12 hours	13
Deficiency since January 1st	13

General Weather Report.

Observations taken at all stations at 8 p. m., April 10, 1898:

STATIONS.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Maximum Temperature.	Rainfall in 24 hours.
New York, clear	46	54	.00
Norfolk, clear	44	62	.00
Charlotte, clear	52	54	.00
Raleigh, clear	50	56	.00
Wilmington, clear	60	66	.00
Charleston, clear	66	60	.00
Augusta, clear	54	60	.00
Savannah, clear	56	60	.00
Jacksonville, clear	54	60	.00
Atlanta, clear	54	58	.00
Tampa, clear	54	60	.00
Pensacola, clear	58	60	.00
Montgomery, clear	50	64	.00
Vicksburg, clear	68	72	.00
New Orleans, clear	62	70	.00
Palestine, clear	78	82	.00
Galveston, clear	66	70	.00
Corpus Christi, clear	70	74	.00
Buffalo, clear	38	40	.00
Detroit, clear	44	50	.00
Chicago, pt. cloudy	56	58	.00
Memphis, clear	64	66	.00
Chattanooga, clear	56	62	.00
Knoxville, clear	52	58	.00
Cincinnati, clear	54	58	.00
St. Paul, cloudy	54	58	.00
St. Louis, pt. cloudy	62	68	.00
Kansas City, cloudy	70	76	.00
Omaha, pt. cloudy	68	70	.00
Huron, pt. cloudy	58	66	.00
Rapid City, clear	58	64	.00
North Platte, clear	68	78	.00
Dodge City, cloudy	78	90	.00
Abilene, clear	88	94	.00

J. B. MARBURY, Local Forecast Observer.

GIVE THE CHILDREN A DRINK

called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee but is free from all its injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about ¼ as much as coffee. 15c. and 25c.

For the sake of humanity, a healthy city, a perfect water system and additional water facilities that will cost nothing in the long run, vote for the water bonds Wednesday.

G. W. ADAIR,

Real Estate and Renting Agent

14 Wall Street, Kimball House

I have for sale the prettiest vacant lot in Inman Park, fronting 80 feet, very near the residences of Mr. Gould and Mr. Joe Maddox.

The owner is a non-resident and wishes to realize upon this lot within the next few days, and I will, therefore, sell it for $100 less than the listed price.

If you are contemplating a purchase in this beautiful suburb call and see me.

If you wish to rent a residence, office, store, sleeping room, woodyard, shop or anything else, call for one of my weekly rent bulletins. G. W. ADAIR.

ANSLEY BROS.

REAL ESTATE, LOAN, RENTING AND INSURANCE AGENTS.

20 ACRES on Consolidated car line to Decatur, one-half mile east of city limits. Price, one fifth of original figures.

$1,800—Beautiful new, 6-room cottage on south side; all conveniences.

$2,800—Linden street, 2-story, 8-room house and nice lot; cheap.

$3,000—Beautiful North avenue lot, 60 feet front; a bargain.

$6,500—Elegant 9-room house and corner lot on West Peachtree; cheap.

$2,000—Splendid farm on Ga. R. R., east of Decatur; fine vineyard, orchard, etc.

$11,000—For the best manufacturing site in city, two blocks from carshed, 100x300, fronting railroad.

MONEY TO LOAN at from 5 per cent up per cent on city property.

OFFICE 12 E. ALA. ST. Tel. 363.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinarys Office, April 8, 1899. John T. Hammond has applied for exemption of homestead, setting apart and valuation of homestead, and I will pass upon the same at 9 o'clock, a. m., on the 20th day of April, 1899, at my office.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

apr 10 11—mon-tues

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

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